THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 117. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Garroting of Goucouria.

Thirty Thousand Spectators.

The Solemn "White" Men.

The Dying Delaware Democracy.

A Battle of the Amazons.

A Chapter of Casualties.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

GOICOURIA'S LAST HOURS.

His Interview with De Rodas—Brutality of the Officers—Horrible Scenes at the Garrote.

HAVANA, May 11.—The execution of General Domingo Goicouria on last Saturday is yet a leading subject of conversation and discussion in this city of Havana. I have additional particulars as to his capture and execution that I think may not prove uninteresting. When captured, General Goicouria had been on Guajaba Key nearly five days, and most of the time had had nothing more than land crabs to eat, and had been without water for nearly twenty-four hours.

He became separated from the companions who landed upon the Key with him two days before his capture, they having gone to search for water, and probably were afterwards unable to find their way back to him. When the Spaniards landed their troops they formed them into skirmishers, and thoroughly scoured the Key, which is about nine miles long, and from one to three wide, has a few trees, broken rocks, and a thick undergrowth. Twice the skirmishers passed very near to General Goicouria without seeing him, so well did he keep himself hid, and they were preparing to give up the search, when two sailors, who had lingered behind, noticed the General, he having changed his position, believing all danger gone. The two sailors immediately rushed upon him, when he, in despair at having been seen, and knowing all hopes of life to be over, attacked them with sticks—having lost his pistol days previously—and knocked one of them down, asking to be killed, but was in turn knocked down and secured. When overpowered he at once gave his true name and rank.

INTERVIEW WITH DE RODAS.

You know that General Goicouria was brought after his capture to Puerto Principe, where he was confronted by General Rodas. In this interview he stated that he knew the Spaniards would take his life and that he was at death's door, but he had no regrets to express, and gloried in the thirty years support he had given to the Cuban cause. He gave the names of those who had landed from the open boat with him upon the key, and added that they were well armed, and if met would sell their lives dearly; but he believed they had escaped to the mainland.

THE DECISION OF THE COURT.

General Goicouria was not at all unnerved when told the decision of the court, but stated that he would have preferred being shot; but that he saw the Spaniards were resolved to treat him with the same cruelty they had shown to his friends Lopez and Pinto, so he would not complain, but would meet death in any form presented as a brave man should. At 2 A. M. he was placed in *capilla*, and furnished with a priest, and an hour later he was removed to Castle Principe, a distance of nearly two and a half miles, and was made to walk all the way, the Spaniards, no doubt, reckoning upon breaking down the old man, and so cause him to meet death in a state of physical prostration, but in this they were egregiously mistaken. The General's strength and courage literally rose with his increasing embarrassment. The dead decision of this drum-head court-martial was known throughout Havana within an hour after it was rendered, and long before daylight there were several thousand people assembled around Castle Principe and on the grounds chosen for the execution. At 5 A. M. two nieces of General Goicouria, the Senoritas de More, dressed in deep mourning, went to the castle and had a short and last meeting with him. Both in going to and returning from the castle these ladies were hooted at and insulted by hundreds of Spanish wretches, and several times the actual intervention of a number of Spanish officers, who were detailed to accompany the senoritas, was required to save them from personal maltreatment, so great was the Spanish rage against their victim and his relatives.

AT THE GARROTE.

At 7:30 A. M. General Goicouria was marched from the castle to the place of execution, his hands tied in front of him, and guarded by 300 armed volunteers. He had about eight hundred yards to go, and walked the whole distance with great composure, twice on the way exchanging salutes with volunteer officers he knew, a smile each time playing over his features. Arrived at the garrote, he ascended the platform unaided and with quick steps, and turning towards the people he endeavored to address them, but the music of two bands and the roll of some forty drums were at once successfully employed to drown his voice. Notwithstanding this he labored hard to have himself heard, opening his mouth wide, gesticulating with his tied hands, and with his long white beard and hair, nankin pants and vest, and bottle-green colored coat, presenting an affecting spectacle. Nothing he said was understood, though everybody thinks his closing words were, "*Viva Cuba libre!*" Apparently nettled at the success of the Spaniards in preventing his words from reaching those for whom intended, he resigned himself into the hands of the garroter, and was soon despatched, dying without any apparent struggles. His body was kept in the garrote until 3 P. M., when it was removed and buried in the criminals' graveyard, the authorities having refused to give it up to his relatives. From 25,000 to 30,000 persons witnessed the execution, and, beyond the mentioned insults to the Senoritas de Mora, behaved throughout tolerable well. This was no doubt greatly due to a proclamation from City Governor Roberts urging the people to thus act.

THE "WHITE" MEN.

They Mingle their Tears at New Castle—A Gloomy Look at the Handwriting on the Wall.

The Wilmington *Commercial* continues to make the Delaware "white" men a laughing stock. We take the following from its report of one of the late forlorn attempts of the democracy of that section:—

For some weeks a call signed by Mr. Samuel Jefferson, Chairman of the last County Convention of the Democratic party for this county, has been before the people calling on all white men to meet at New Castle on Saturday, to take measures to prevent the ascendancy of this "dreadful radical party." In response to the call, about two hundred or two hundred and fifty simon-pure Democrats did meet there. About twenty from the lower end of the county came up on the morning train. Newark sent a delegation of about thirty, and a brass band. This party feeling the solemnity of the occasion, and seeing the grave prospect ahead, formed themselves into a funeral procession, Mr. Reynolds and somebody else riding ahead as preachers, the band-wagon representing the hearse and ten teams and two mounted men following it slowly and decorously, at true funereal pace and with more than funereal solemnity. The mid-day train from Wilmington brought another brass band and the remainder of the two hundred. They walked up from the depot in procession, but all of them appeared ashamed of the business, and, in the attempt of so many to appear spectators, there was soon no procession to look at.

Finding Court in session, the meeting was organized on the east side of the jail, the stoop of the sheriff's house answering as a platform for the speakers.

Mr. Whiteley was called for, and made a brief but blustering address that awoke responsive echoes in the market-house opposite. He spoke, he said, as a Democratic politician of thirty years standing, and advised the Democrats to lay aside all past differences as to tariff, etc., and ask all Republicans to join them for this campaign, assuring them that the eleventh hour convert should be as good as the oldest party man amongst them. Mr. Whiteley declared he would vote for no man who would ask a negro to vote for him. As he grew more violent he awakened some excitement, and a man in the crowd cried "Give 'em —;" to which the speaker responded "I wish I could."

Some one here moved that the meeting adjourn, and showed a disposition to push his motion, though Captain Barr, for whom some calls had been made, was seen advancing towards the stand. The President remarking that nobody ought to be choked off, neglected to put the question, and Joseph mounted the steps and made a violent harangue in which he spoke of the Congress of which the first speaker is a part as "a disorganizing revolutionary body that presumes to call itself the Congress." He said but two or three amendments had ever been submitted to the Constitution before the radical party came in power, and it had already proposed 56. Quoted, without credit, some Democrat's history of Jamaica, made blackguard remarks, and repeated doggerel verses about General Butler, expressed violent regret that Brooks had not killed Charles Sumner, wished the May Flower had been sunk in mid-ocean, and vilified the memory of Thaddeus Stevens.

The meeting adjourned with a few feeble cheers for the Democratic party and the white man.

BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS.

Tragic Feats of a Heroine—A Female Pitched Battle—Sanguinary Results of Jealousy.

The Nashville *Union* of Saturday last tells the following extraordinary story:—

One of the most sanguinary deeds growing out of jealousy, and one of the highest exhibitions of female courage we have seen any account of for many a day, occurred a few days since near the East Tennessee line in the edge of North Carolina, bordering on Blount county. The account which we abbreviate from the several reports seems miraculous. The parties represented are creditable and respectable.

It appears that the wife of James Davenport became jealous of a young girl named Kate Jackson, represented as being quite handsome and lovable. Quarrels and contentions were fierce and frequent between the two ladies.

On the day of the fatal collision it appears that Miss Kate Jackson, in company with her married sister, Mrs. DeArmand, passed the residence of the Davenport family. As soon as the sisters were discovered on the road the Davenports, six in number, comprising the mother, three daughters, two of them grown, and two sons, the eldest about eighteen years old, rallied in force, and set out in vigorous pursuit of the defenseless sisters. The trail was continued until the sisters had nearly reached the Tennessee line. Here the Davenport brothers, by a movement, strategetically flanked them, and presented a front armed with sticks and stones. This caused Kate and her sister first to halt, and then to attempt to retrace their steps. But upon attempting to retreat they were confronted by Mrs. Davenport and her three daughters similarly armed, who demanded Mrs. DeArmand to get out of the way, as they intended to kill Kate. Instead of obeying this militia order, Mrs. DeArmand made preparations to defend her sister. Young Davenport, the elder son, seeing this opposition to his order, at once let go a stone at her, which took effect on her head, breaking her skull, and prostrating her lifeless on the ground.

The heroic Kate was thus, at the onset of the engagement, left to defend herself. She rallied and maintained her line by indiscriminately hurling upon the attacking party such flinty missiles as came opportune to her. One of these shots took immediate effect upon the elder Davenport boy, slitting one side of his face open, and placing him *hors de combat*. Turning her attention then to the maternal head of the Davenport family, she directed a stone against her head, that inflicted a severe wound and laid her sprawling on the field. This accomplished, the brave girl slowly fell back to a position where she could supply herself with necessary ammunition.

This point obtained, and being still besieged, she again discharged a shot, and another of the Davenport boys wilted. Then the Davenport girls rallied and made a desperate charge upon her with clubs and stones, inflicting serious wounds, but not succeeding in getting her down. Just at this crisis Kate, hard pressed as she was, and having no time to stoop to gather rocks to defend herself, extricated from her pocket a small pen-knife, measuring about six inches in the blade, and commenced an indiscriminate and very wild and general cutting and slashing at the combined Davenport girls surrounding her. The result of this fearful frenzy on the part of Kate was seriously detrimental to the well-being of the Davenport females. Two of them received serious slashes from the weapon she wielded, one of them drooping on the field from loss of blood let flooding from the knife, and the other so seriously disabled as to be a fit subject for hospital practice.

This unexpected result contributed materially to the withdrawal of the remaining Davenport besieging party, who quietly removed their disabled from the field, leaving the heroic Kate master of the situation. The casualties sustained in this engagement only amount to the death of Mrs. DeArmand, with the probability that the elder Miss Davenport will also die, and the crippling for life of four others of the Davenport family. Kate Jackson was less injured than any one engaged in the fight, and was able to carry her dead sister home after the battle closed.

STATE ITEMS.

Distressing Accidents—Laying of a Church Corner-Stone.

—A most distressing accident occurred in Conestoga Centre, Lancaster county, a few days since, which resulted in the death of a little girl, about two and a half years old, the youngest child of Mr. Ulrich Strickler. While Mrs. Strickler had for a few moments left the house to go into the lot where Mr. Strickler was at work, the washer-woman discovered the clothes of the little girl to be on fire, and gave the alarm, but before Mr. Strickler arrived on the spot her clothes were nearly all burned off of her. He immediately extinguished the fire, by holding her under the spout of the pump, and pumping water on her, but her face, arms, and body were burned in such a terrible manner that she died the next morning at 4 o'clock.

—The corner-stone of the Wayne Independent Presbyterian Church was laid with appropriate services on Thursday afternoon last. The church is located on the northeast corner of Lancaster pike and Wayne avenue, Louella, Radnor township, Delaware county. It will be built of stone, 40 by 70 feet, with a spire 108 feet high, and will seat 400 persons. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the change of weather at the commencement of the services—the sun shining out and continuing clear during the balance of the afternoon. The services were performed by the Rev. Dr. John Chambers. An organ placed on the platform was performed on by a young lady, with singing by the choir of the church.

—An accident occurred at Erie on Saturday last that resulted in the death of an accomplished daughter of the Rev. D. M. Stever, Presiding Elder of the Erie district of the Methodist Church, while driving with his family in the vicinity of the cemetery. Three of Mr. Stever's children were in the carriage with him, and while descending Cemetery *Hill*, on Chestnut street, it is supposed some break in the harness threw the buggy on the horse, which became unmanageable. Mr. Stever and his eldest daughter, while attempting to escape from the carriage, were badly injured by contact with the moving wheels. Neither of them at the time were supposed to be seriously hurt. Both were taken to Mr. Stever's residence on Brown street, the girl complaining of a headache, with pain in the temples. Mr. Stever's injuries at the time of the accident were thought to be more serious, and they have since been acutely painful. His daughter's symptoms rapidly grew worse, the internal injuries occasioning hemorrhage. She died at about 10 o'clock.

—John Hoover, residing within three miles of this place, lost his life on Friday last while at work on Goodfellow's saw mill, under the following circumstances. He went to the mill about 9 o'clock, and not coming to dinner some one repaired to the mill, about 1 o'clock, and there found him corded on the bull wheel, dead and mangled in the most horrible manner. It appeared from the surroundings that the first thing he did after he went on the mill was to draw a log out of the pond; and in attempting to prevent the rope from "piling up" on the wheel he was evidently caught by the hand and drawn upon the wheel, and the rope wrapped around him. His legs, head, and arms were all pounded into jelly, caused by striking the timbers while revolving around the wheel. The rope had broke, but he was still held tight to the wheel when found. Mr. Hoover was a single man, about thirty-five years of age. It is not long since a death was caused at Messrs. Bigler's mill, near this place, through similar carelessness.—*Clearfield Republican.*

A ROYAL LETTER-WRITER.

Prince Alfred to Albert Edward on the Mordannt Divorce Business—The "Sex" is Vicious and Should Not Be Written To.

The Madras *Mail* prints a free-and-easy letter from Prince Alfred to Albert Edward. We make these extracts:—

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MADRAS, March 26, 1870.—My Dear Bertie:—To-morrow I am returning to the Galatea. I have been more than three months in India, and have seen a very large number of towns, and millions of people. Chamberain has regularly sent you the newspapers containing descriptions of how I have been treated, and he is now making up for me a very bulky book of photos which I have asked Lady Napier to send to Windsor by the first opportunity. I am very tired indeed of all these festivities, and shall be glad to be in my own quiet snuggery afloat. Truly these Indians are stunning fellows, and I can imagine that had you and Alexandra came out as Argyll suggested, you would have returned to Marlborough House sun-burnt and laden with all kinds of souvenirs. Mayo is an awfully good chap, and was most kind. He treated me well without worrying me with over-much attention, and I shall be so glad if something is done for him.

"Here, to tell the truth, I am rather bored by her ladyship coming the mother over me. She is very chatty and civil and all that, but I would like her better if she would leave me a little more alone. But she says the Queen commended me to her maternal care, and maternal care have I had, sure enough. *La Mere* does not quite understand these things, but you do, and if you casually remind her that I am now full-fledged, rising six-and-twenty, and not in need of leading-strings, I shall be much obliged. Napier himself is a jolly fellow.

"Most of the fellows I meet here seem thorough knowing. They don't cadger up to me, and that is what I like in a man. One fellow, a sort of secretary or something, gives himself great airs and governs the Governor, whose face betokens 'anything for a quiet life' in his own house. Then there's a droll dog irreverently called 'Bob,' a rather big official, who is full of good stories, plain and seasoned. There are half a dozen aides-de-camp at least, and as pleasant fellows as I have met anywhere. One little fellow in a cocked hat is, indeed, a wonderful sight. The 'Baron's' son is a hearty kind of youth, somewhat like friend Blandford. And this reminds me, Bertie, of those letters of yours to Lady M. I was dreadfully vexed at seeing them in print, and I swore a trifle, you may depend, when I read the articles in the London papers about them. Confound it, can't those papers find something else to do than bully you about such trifles? People think, no doubt, that it is a fine thing to be a prince; but I think differently when I see how we princes are lectured at, and misunderstood on the slightest provocation. Never mind, dear old Bertie, the people will soon forget all about your ill-fated notes, or at least take them at their proper worth. The Baron says that the 'sex is vicious, and should be loved but not written to.'

"I have been wonderfully well-treated by the mild Hindoos. They have spent heaps of money and showered addresses upon me, and Chamberlain has replied to the latter so well that every one seems pleased. Chamberlain and Blane are capital men, and have been most useful. I don't know what I should have done without them, for the English officials in India are a trifle stuck up.

"But no more to-day, Bertie, I shan't inflict long letters upon you often. Writing is not my forte, and my fist, as you see, does not improve. Love to Alexandra and the olive branches, for whom I have got all kinds of brocades and shawls.

"I look forward to see you all in time for the Sandringham partridges. I shall then have had enough of voyaging for a year or more. The Emperor has sent me a very kind invitation to Compiegne in September. I'd like to go, and have told him so. Fred. and Vic! want me to go afterwards to Kissengen to stay with them, and Dagmar sends word that the Czar would be glad to see me after my tour round the world. Will Thyra be staying with you or with Dagmar in the autumn? Many thanks for her portrait, which is charming. Your affectionate brother,

"ALFRED."

GENERALITIES.

The Rights of Railroad Travellers.

In the Supreme Court, Boston, the case of John W. Coleman vs. New York and New Haven Railroad Company, was concluded by a verdict of $3450 for plaintiff. It was an action of tort for damages for injuries sustained by an alleged forcible and violent ejectment from the cars. The plaintiff had a coupon ticket from New Haven to New York, and offered it for his passage from New York to New Haven, and it was refused, the rule of the road being that such coupons are not good except as expressed upon their face. The plaintiff refused to pay any other fare, and was ejected at Stamford, the defendants saying with no more force than was necessary. The case has been three times tried. At the first trial a verdict for the plaintiff was rendered for $3300. This the Judge set aside as being excessive. At the second trial the jury disagreed. Mr. Coleman, who is a Providence gentleman, is entitled to great credit for his persistence under many discouragements in pushing the inquiry whether passengers on the New York and New Haven Railroad have any rights.—*Providence Journal.*

Mr. Stockton's "Fox vs. Goose."

The *Tribune*, speaking of the production of Mr. J. D. Stockton's comedy at Booth's Theatre last night, says:—

Telling situations and good writing made *Fox versus Goose* a capital play. It contrasts cool audacity and adroit skill—in swindling—with comic simplicity, easily overborne, discomfited, and made ludicrous. The current of the piece may be briefly and clearly defined. "Jack Gosling," the eccentric simpleton, on the way to be married—to a lady chosen by his father, and one whom he has not seen for years—gets drunk and his name and identity are assumed by a cool adventurer. Subsequently they are confronted in the house of the prospective bride. Entanglements ensue, from the fact that she desires to wed a third party, but chooses to keep up the deception commenced by the swindler. We do not design to give a particular and minute analysis of the plot. That would scarcely be pleasant reading. Dictionaries are useful, but not entertaining. All that seems needful is a hint as to the substance of the play. There are three acts in it, and ten people. The texture of it is smooth, graceful, witty language, weaving together many amusing incidents. Mr. Clarke personates "Gosling." The performance began with one of those sketches of comical inebriety for which this comedian is famous. This, it is needless to say, was received with roars of laughter. In later scenes the actor aroused excessive merriment by his rapid transitions of mood, from the aspect of earnest integrity to that of utter confusion, and by those indefinably comical inflections of voice and curious facial changes which make his acting a luxury of enjoyment.

—Memphis is very proud over an Irish jaunting car.

—The ladies are so anxious to invade male colleges—why don't they admit men to theirs? We suggest to Mrs. Stanton that Rutgers Female College and Vassar should be thrown open to male students immediately.

—Some manufacturers are trying to frighten the revenue-reform Congressmen by holding meetings looking to the stoppage of the manufacture of pig iron. But the slipperiness of that pig is pretty well understood!

—It is said that some ladies who are troubled with large feet are trying to bring Dame Fashion back to her old and bad habit of long walking dresses. Let it be generally understood that all advocates of this step backward are physically interested!

PRESBYTERIANISM.

A Historical Sketch.

The Foundation and Progress of the Church—Elements of Discord Introduced—The Persecution of Rev. Albert Barnes—The Strife Between the Old School and the New School.

THE GREAT SCHISM OF 1838.

THE REUNION OF 1869.

The Causes which Brought it About—Five Years of Discussion—The Basis of Reunion Adopted—Its Terms and Conditions—The Immense Majority in its Favor.

THE REUNITED CHURCH.

ITS FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Preparations for the Meeting in this City—The Preliminary Organization and Opening Exercises—The Work Before It—The Leading Questions and Its Probable Action.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Thursday, May 19, is the day fixed for the meeting in this city of the first General Assemby of the Reunited Presbyterian Church, an event of great importance and significance, not only to the communion which it more directly concerns, but to the Christian world at large.

The First General Assembly of the Reunited Presbyterian Church

will possess an absorbing interest, not only from the fact that for the first time in a generation the representatives of the Church come together in perfect harmony and without the semblance of discord, but also by reason of the vast amount of labor that will be required to consolidate the union and reorganize all the machinery of the denomination. Four different churches of this city sent invitations to the adjourned meetings of the last Assemblies held in Pittsburg to have the General Assembly of this year held in them, and very appropriately the First Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Seventh street and South Washington Square, which figured so conspicuously in the disruption, was selected. The adjourned meetings of the two Assemblies, at which the union was consummated, were held in Pittsburg, because, as the charters of both bodies were derived from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it was deemed expedient to have the reunion take place within the same political jurisdiction, and the same argument had due weight in causing Philadelphia to be selected for the meeting of the first General Assembly under the reunion.

The sixth and concluding article of the basis of reunion, which will be found in full below, provides that each presbytery of the separate Churches shall be entitled to the same representation in the Assembly of the United Church in 1870 as it is entitled to in the Assembly with which it is now connected." As the last "Old School" Assembly alone numbered about three hundred members, and the "New School" about two hundred and forty, the first Assembly of the reunited Church will prove a rather unwieldy body. Heretofore the two Assemblies have consisted of one clerical and one lay delegate—usually a Ruling Elder—from each Presbytery represented, and of an additional clerical and lay delegate from each Presbytery comprising more than twenty-four churches. Practically, however, the attendance of lay Delegates was seldom or never equal to that of ministers, but the total number of late has been about the same as last year. This ratio will have to be raised, and it is probable that after the session of the approaching Assembly the extra delegates—or "commissioners," as they are called—will be allowed only to such Presbyteries as include more than thirty-six churches, thus reducing the total membership of the Assembly by about one-third.

The Philadelphia Delegates.

The five Presbyteries into which this city and the immediately surrounding territory are divided are entitled to eleven ministerial and the same number of lay delegates. The names of these delegates are as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA PRESBYTERY (OLD SCHOOL).

Ministers.	*Ruling Elders.*
Rev. E. R Beadle, D. D.	George Junkin,
Rev. W. P. Breed, D. D.	J. T. Thomas.

PHILADELPHIA CENTRAL PRESBYTERY (OLD SCHOOL).

Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D.D.	Hon. James Pollock,
Rev. D. A Cunningham.	Hon. J. Ross Snowden.

PHILADELPHIA SECOND PRESBYTERY (OLD SCHOOL).

Rev. M. G. Ralston, D.D.	G. R. Fox,
Rev. Thomas Murphy,	Robert Cornelius.

PHILADELPHIA THIRD PRESBYTERY (NEW SCHOOL).

Rev G. F. Wiswell, D. D.	Hon. William Strong,
Rev. Charles Brown.	Hon. Joseph Allison.

PHILADELPHIA FOURTH PRESBYTERY (NEW SCHOOL).

Rev. James Y. Mitchell,	General E. M. Gregory,
Rev. James Wood.	J. Hilderburn.

Drs. Musgrave and Wiswell have been two of the most prominent advocates of reunion, and the former, as will be seen below, stands at the head of the "Old School" branches of two of the most important joint committees to report at the approaching Assembly.

The Opening Exercises and Preliminary Organization.

According to the "Plan of Reunion," the Rev. Philemon H Fowler, D.D., of Utica, New York, the late Moderator of the "New School Assembly, will preach the opening sermon; while he, jointly with the Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., of Allegheny City, Pa., the late Moderator of the "Old School" Assembly, will preside until the selection of a new Moderator, the latter putting the votes and deciding the questions of order that may arise. Until the Assembly elects a stated clerk or clerks, the similar officers of the Assemblies of last year will act in that capacity. They are the Rev. Alexander T. McGill, D.D., of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., of the "Old School," and the Rev. Edwin . Hatfield, D.D., of New York city.

The Work Before the General Assembly

The various subjects touched upon in the "Concurrent Declarations" referred to below will all come up for consideration, and will occasion protracted and anxious, but, it is to be hoped, entirely harmonious discussion. A number of joint committees were also appointed previous to the adjournment in Pittsburg, from whom reports are to be submitted at the approaching General Assembly. These committees are constituted as follows:—

ON RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CHURCH.

Old School.—Revs. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., Charles C. Beatty, D. D., and Cyrus Dickson, D. D.; Elders Henry Day and W. M. Francis.

New School.—Revs. S. W. Fisher, D. D., LL. D., Robert W. Patterson, D. D., and Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Elders A. M. Wing and Joseph F. Tuttle.

ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Old School.—Revs. John C. Lowrie, D. D., William M. Paxton, D. D., and S. F. Scovel; Elders Judge John B. Skinner and Judge Marin Ryerson.

New School.—Revs. Henry A. Nelson, D. D., R. Russell Booth, D. D., and F. A. Noble; Elders Judge Joseph Allison and Scarritt.

ON DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Old School.—Revs. George W. Musgrave, D. D., D. A. Cunningham, D. McKinney, D. D., and J. T. Backus, D. D.; Elder H. D. Gregory.

New School.—Revs. William Adams, D. D., Henry Kendall, D. D., and Arthur Mitchell; Elders Judge Henry W. Williams, LL. D., and Hon. Jacob S. Farrand.

ON PUBLICATIONS.

Old School.—Revs. N. W. Schenck, D. D., W. P. Breed, D. D., and E. R. Craven, D. D.; Elders Hon. J. T. Nixon and George Junkin.

New School.—Revs. Z. M. Humphrey, D. D., J. G. Butler, D. D., and John W. Dulles; Elders J. R. Brown and Hon. J. L. Knight.

ON EDUCATION.

Old School.—Revs. W. Speer, D. D., S. J. Nichols, D. D., S. C. Logan, and George Hill; Elder Judge R. S. Kennedy.

New School.—Revs. James P. Wilson, D. D., John G. Atterbury, D. D., and E. D. Morris, D. D.; Elders A. W. Whilldin and Truman P. Handy.

ON CHURCH EXTENSION.

Old School.—Revs. H. R. Wilson, D. D., Oscar A. Hills, and A. A. E. Taylor; Elders J. C. Havens and Jesse L. Williams.

New School.—Revs. George W. Lane F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., and C. H. Taylor, D. D.; Elders O. H. Lee and Samuel T. Bodine.

ON FREEDMEN.

Old School.—Revs. A. C. McClelland, E. C. Swift, and A. McLean; Elders William McArtur, Sr., and J. E. Brown.

New School.—Revs. S. Hopkins, D. D., Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., and Herrick Johnson, D. D; Elders William Thaw and J. W. Edwards.

ON RAISING FUNDS.

Old School.—Revs. John Hall, D. D., and C. K. Imbrie, D. D.; Elders W. S. Gilman, R. McKeigh, and J. D. Vermilye.

New School.—Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D. D., Rev. Dr. Goodrich, and Rev. Dr. Hawley; Elders Hon. William E. Dodge and Judge William Strong.

The last-named committee was appointed to take into consideration the subject of raising funds for the use of the United Church, and the best methods of doing the same, and the objects to which the same should be directed.

The Reconstruction of the Boundaries.

One of the most important questions to arise will be that affecting the boundaries of the different Synods and Presbyteries, which, by the third article of the "Concurrent Declarations," is left to the General Assembly. The boundaries of the Synods and Presbyteries will have to be entirely rearranged, as many are embraced within identical, or nearly identical, limits in the two branches. Thus the New School Synod of New York and New Jersey is upon the same ground, mainly, with the two Old School Synods, one of New York and the other of New Jersey. The Presbyteries of Brooklyn and of Long Island, New School, have the same location with the Old School Presbytery of Long Island, and so on throughout the Church. This rearrangement of boundaries will be of special importance to the Western Synods and Presbyteries.

At a meeting held in this city on the 16th of March by the joint committee on the reconstruction of the Church, a proposition was adopted providing for the rearrangement of the synods of Pennsylvania into three—the Synods of Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg by name. The first named will extend from the eastern and southern boundaries of the State to the Blue Ridge on the north and the Susquehanna on the west. This will embrace about 215 ministers, 163 churches, and upwards of 30,000 members. The Synod of Harrisburg, which will embrace the balance of the State north and west of the Allegheny ridge, has 200 ministers, 253 churches, and upwards of 26,000 members. The Synod of Pittsburg, embracing all of Pennsylvania and West Virginia west of the Allegheny ridge, numbers 280 ministers, 350 churches, and nearly 45,000 members.

The Harmonizing of Rules and Precedents.

Another important subject which may be expected to come up incidentally will be the reconciliation of the rules and precedents established by one only of the two former Assemblies during the period of separation. The fourth article of the "Concurrent Declarations" of the last Assemblies provides that "no rule or precedent which does not stand approved by both the bodies should be of any authority until re-established in the united body, except in so far as such rule or precedent may affect the rights of property founded thereon." There are, of course, a great number of these among them the following:—The Old School decided, in 1842, that marriage with a deceased wife's sister was scriptural. This has never been a subject of New School action, and the reunion will therefore receive that considerable majority of Old School people who have long since ceased to believe in this doctrine. Roman Catholic baptism was declared invalid by the Old School Assembly in 1845; an indefinite postponement of the subject in the New School in 1854 will leave this undecided in the united body. The Old School condemned the practice of sitting in time of public prayer, and the reading of sermons in church by laymen in the absence of clergymen, in 1849, both of which are common usages never discountenanced in the New School. The action of the Old School Assembly in 1865, by which the churches adhering to the Rebellion were cut off from the Church, may possibly be declared invalid, as it had no counterpart in New School action; and this action will effectually open the door for the return of those churches, if they should manifest a disposition to do so.

The Reconstruction of the Charitable Boards.

But perhaps the most important and difficult task which will engross the attention of the Assembly will be the reorganization of the different agencies through which the Church prosecutes her labors outside of the pulpit. Her various boards and committees having charge of the missionary, educational, and other benevolent work, will require adaptation to the new state of affairs. These are identical in number and purpose in both of the former branches, the only difference being in their titles, the "Old School" branch having called their agencies boards, while by the "New School" they were styled permanent committees. The various boards and committees have charge severally of the following subjects:—

Foreign Missions; Home Missions; Freedmen; Education for the Ministry; Church Erection (N. S.), or Extension (O. S.); Publication; and Ministerial Relief (N. S.), or Disabled Ministers' (O. S.) Fund.

The "New School" branch made their contributions to the foreign missionary work, through their committee, to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a corporation composed chiefly of Congregationalists; but it is probable that the united Church will withdraw formally from this connection, still, however, leaving churches at liberty, as hitherto, to contribute their contributions to the American Board, though desiring them to do otherwise, and endeavor to make the present "Old School" Board the chief channel of Presbyterian aid to Foreign Missions.

In the field of domestic missions, it is probable that the preference will be given to the "New School" Committee. Two Secretaries, however, will be needed for such a large field of labor. The Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., is at present the "New School," and the Rev. George W. Musgrove, D. D., the "Old School" Secretary.

The Joint Committee of the two last Assemblies having charge of the subject of Church Extension recently held a meeting in Cincinnati, at which it was resolved to recommend that the special charter enjoyed by the New School Church shall be taken advantage of, and that the new board shall consist of twenty-one members, six to be taken from the Northwest. The present "Old School" Board is located at St. Louis, while the "New School" Committee has its headquarters in New York, as have all the other agencies of this branch, except that of Publication, which is located in this city.

The Publication agencies of both branches are located in Philadelphia, that of the "Old School" at No. 821 Chesnut street, and that of the "New School" at No. 1336 Chesnut street. It has been proposed to dispose of the former establishment and apply the money derived from the sale of the building to the support of the latter, with the possible establishment of a branch Publication House in New York city.

It is impossible, in this connection, to glance at all the subjects which will come up before the Assembly for their action, but those we have noted will be among the more prominent and absorbing.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH.

As the General Assembly which meets on Thursday is the first of the reunited Church, it becomes opportune to glance at the history of the denomination, the causes which led to the great schism of 1838, and the means whereby the reunion, a generation later, was brought about.

The Presbyterian Form of Church Government.

Properly speaking, the Presbyterian Church is that division of the Church Militant which, in its polity, holds to the equality of all ministers or "Presbyters," and rejects all prelates, under the authority of a government constituted like that of the United States; and, in doctrine, to the theological system known as Reformed, Calvinistic, or Augustinian. Presbyterianism thus opposes the polity which (as in the Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, and Protestant Episcopal Churches) makes three orders in the ministry, and also that which, as in the case of the Baptists, Congregationalists, and Unitarians, allows no higher authority over any church society than its own members and officers; while on doctrinal points it is arrayed against the Arminian school of theology.

The name is derived from the Greek word *presbuteros*, an elder, which expresses the system of church government by presbyteries or associations of teaching and ruling elders. The Presbytery or association of ministers (elders) is the leading judiciary. The whole care of the flock is committed to teaching elders and ruling elders. The two classes of elders are of equal authority in all ecclesiastical bodies. A series of judications rising one above another secures to each church the watch and care of its appropriate judicatories, and to the whole body an efficient system of review and control. Though there may be much diversity in the names of the several judicatories, as well as in the minuter details of arrangement, yet any church embodying the above principles is strictly a Presbyterian church.

Presbyterians believe that the representative system of church government, in opposition to that which is conducted by the entire ecclesiastical population, has its germ in the Old Testament, inasmuch as the children of Israel had "wise and able men" set over them who were styled elders. This was known to have been a distinctive feature of the synagogue system up to the time of the Saviour's advent. The first converts to Christianity being all Jews, it was natural for them to adopt the same representative system. We accordingly read in the New Testament of "elders being ordained in every church."

The Mother Church.

The Church of Scotland, which was the Mother Church of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, may be said to have had its remote origin in the first introduction of the principles of the Reformation into that country about 1527. When Charles I. with a view of assimilating the two Churches of England and Scotland, determined to introduce a liturgy which in Scotland had been disused since the reformation, together with a set of canons abolishing the control over ecclesiastical measures which had been conceded to the inferior church judicatories, he was met with a prompt opposition by the people. The dissatisfied enter-

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into a combination binding themselves by the well-known "Solemn League and Covenant" to exterminate prelacy, and lent their full influence to the carrying out of those measures which resulted in the death of Charles and the establishment of the Commonwealth. Upon the restoration of Charles the episcopacy was re-established in Scotland, but the Presbeterians still resolutely adhered to their principles, and upon the abdication of James II they confidently anticipated the triumph of their cause. Though William III was bent on preserving the same form of ecclesiastical government both in England and Scotland, the bishops refused to transfer their allegiance to him, and by this means the way was opened for that establishment of Presbytery which had been urged upon him by some of his most zealous adherents, and which was ratified by an act of Parliament in 1690. Scotland and England having been separate kingdoms at the time of the Reformation, a difference of circumstances in the two countries ultimately led to different religious establishments. When the treaty of union was formed in 1707, it was agreed by both kingdoms that Episcopacy should continue in England, and that Presbyterianism should be the only religious system recognized by the State in Scotland. The only confession of faith legally established before the Revolution of 1688 is that which is attributed to John Knox. It consists of twenty-five articles, and was the confession as well of the Episcopal as of the Presbyterian Church, though the Covenanters during the Commonwealth adopted the Westminster Confession. At the Revolution the Confession was received as the standard of the national faith, and it was ordained by the same acts of Parliament which settled Presbyterian church government in Scotland "that no person be admitted or continued hereafter to be a minister or preacher within this Church unless he subscribe the (that is, the Westminster) Confession of faith, declaring the same to be the confession of his faith."

The Presbyterian Church in the United States.

In the year 1684 Francis Makemie, a Presbyterian clergyman, who came to this country from Ireland, organized a church at Snow Hill, Maryland. From this beginning has sprung a religious denomination which at the present day is divided into about a dozen branches, each with a distinct and independent organization, including in their ranks 7334 clergymen and a membership, according to the latest statistics, of 925,716. At various times divisions occurred in the denomination, the most important of them being that which separated the largest branch of the Church into what have heretofore been generally termed the "Old School" and the "New School" sections.

The first and largest churches were established in Pennsylvania and Maryland, two colonies distinguished from the earliest times for their just notions of religious liberty. The Puritan element early found its way into the body from New England. In New England itself some of the early settlers were Presbyterians.

Its Early History.

But it was for the most part where the Church was not overshowed or tyrannically patronized by the State, that Presbyterianism first effectively took root. On the banks of Elizabeth river, in Virginia, and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the earliest Presbyterian Churches were gathered. The earliest representative of the denomination of whom we have any trace was Matthew Hill, one of the English Non-Conformists of 1662, who lost his few worldly goods in the great fire of London (1666), and subscribing his letter, *Sine re, sine spe, tantum non sine se*, determined to find in the New World a sphere of labor denied him in the Old. In 1669 he located in Charles county, Md., where he labored for a time with encouraging prospects of success. Josiah Mackie must soon after have commenced his labors in Eastern Virginia, and with no long interval, the man who has with more reason been denominated the founder of the Presbyterian Church in this country—Francis Makemie—found a call for his labors in Maryland. The graduate of a Scotch University, the licentiate of an Irish Presbytery, and sent forth as a missionary to his transatlantic field by the liberality of English dissenting ministers, he fully represented that denomination of composite elements with which his name thenceforth was associated. He observed the wants of his extensive field, and performed for it the work of a primitive bishop. He sought colaborers far and near, crossed the ocean, as well as visited New England, to procure them, and manifested his own co-operative spirit by his correspondence with Cotton Mather.

Thus the Church was composed of such varied elements as to forbid it to be classed as English, Welsh, Scotch, or Irish, for, combining all these elements, it constituted a new body, fitly entitled the American Presbyterian Church. Its early growth was rapid. Immigrants from various quarters, but very largely from Ireland, added to its numbers. In about ten years the single Presbytery had grown to the dimensions of a Synod with three Presbyteries. For ten years more its prosperity, under all the difficulties with which it was forced to struggle, continued uninterrupted.

The First Synod

was organized in 1716. At this time the heterogeneous character of the Church became so marked that the harmony of its opinions and of its operations was proportionally decreased. The points on which the conflicts of opinion were most strongly marked were the examination of candidates for the ministry on experimental religion, the strict adherence to Presbyterian order, and the requisite amount of learning in those who sought the ministerial office. In the several Presbyteries these points were discussed with great zeal. Two distinct parties were formed known as the old and new sides. This, be it remembered, was more than a century before the days of the Old and New School division.

Passage of the "Adopting Act."

In 1729 the Synod passed what is known in the history of the Church as the Adopting act. All competent students of its history are agreed that this was a liberal measure, indicative of a disposition to harmonize scrupulous consciences on doubtful points, or on such as did not affect the doctrinal integrity of the standards. The act passed, not without opposition, but it harmonized the different sections represented by men as diverse in views as John Thomson, inclined to rigid subscription, and Jonathan Dickinson, just as orthodox, but a life-long enemy to anything which assumed authority for human impositions.

The act consisted of a public authoritative adoption of the Westminster Confession and catechisms, and made it imperative that not only every candidate but every actual minister should, by subscription or otherwise, in the presence of the Presbytery, acknowledge these instruments respectively as their confession of faith. This, however, was not the end of the issue. Various questions were discussed, particularly those bearing upon experimental piety in the candidates, and various measures were taken in the years 1734 and 1738 which eventually caused much trouble and an estrangement of the two parties of the Church for a time.

The Division of the Synod in 1741.

In 1741 occurred the division of the Synod. Various causes contributed to it. The wave of revival, in connection with the labors of Gilbert Tennent and the celebrated Whitfield, swept over the land, carrying with it in many cases confusion and disorganization. Two parties were formed, the "New Side," represented by the more ardent revivalists, and the "Old Side," represented by those who regarded it as largely an outburst of fanaticism. The last, by the necessity of their position, were the advocates and champions of order. They denounced itinerants intruding uninvited into their congregations, and when the "New Lights" contemned their opposition, they invoked a stricter application of Synodical discipline, and a more rigid explication of the Adopting act, while they attempted to throw upon the other party the odium of violating their stipulated obligation to conform to the standards.

The evil at last provoked a protest which divided the Synod and led to the organization, four years later, of the Synod of New York. The latter increased rapidly, while the "Old Side" Synod of Philadelphia could barely make good the number lost by removal or death. In 13 years from the time that the New York Synod was organized it outnumbered the other by three to one. Most of its members had joined it subsequent to the division, while the "Old Side" Synod itself had greatly changed.

United Again in 1758.

But by this time the old issues were obsolete, and the old antagonisms had died out. In 1758, after some years of mutual correspondence and repeated Committees of Conference, the reunion was effected. The "New Side" insisted on the Adopting act, as it stood, as substantially the basis of the united body, and although this was not all which the "Old Side" desired, they showed themselves disposed to make sacrifices to promote an object which was essential to the harmony and efficiency of the Presbyterian Church.

A Season of Prosperity.

The years that intervened between the reunion of 1758 and the Revolutionary War were years of prosperity and rapid growth. Missionary efforts were nobly put forth. Men like Duffield and Beatty penetrated into Western Pennsylvania with the view of opening an Indian mission field. Men like McWhorter, of Newark, and Spencer, of Elizabethtown, visited the Southern field, and explored destitutions in Virginia and the Carolinas. In Virginia, under the labors of the gifted, eloquent, and earnest Davies, afterwards President of Princeton College, and his successors, Presbyterianism extended itself in the region of Hanover and in the Valley of the Shenandoah. Indeed the Church has, perhaps, during no other period of her history developed a higher degree of energy or attained a more gratifying success.

The Church During the Revolutionary War.

The progress of the Church was seriously interrupted by the Revolutionary War, but at this trying period Presbyterianism made a record in which Presbyterians may well take pride. There were few Tories among the congregations of the Church, and none in the ranks of her ministry, with a possible single exception. Many of her ministers served in the army as chaplains, and some of them did not restrict themselves to the use of spiritual weapons, holding that the cause of civil liberty was for the time identified with that of religious liberty, and that the overthrow of kings would aid the overthrow of bishops and prevent the setting up of an Established Church, supported by the State.

The Synod of New York and Philadelphia met at the latter place on May 17, 1775, just four weeks after the first blood was shed in the conflict at Lexington. The Synod, in view of the alarming state of public affairs, appointed a day of "solemn fasting, humiliation, and prayer," to be "carefully and religiously observed." This corresponded with an appointment, for the same purpose, by the Continental Congress. A pastoral letter was also addressed to the churches, to express the views of the Synod, which they declare they "do not wish to conceal, as men and citizens." In this letter the people were most earnestly exhorted to the cultivation and practice of piety, and also to discharge faithfully the duties they owed the country, in the common danger.

Many of the leading Presbyterian divines of the day figured prominently in the struggle, for independence. The Rev. John Witherspoon, D. D., then President of Princeton College, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Continental Congress for six years, and drew up many of the most important papers which emanated from that body in that time. John Carmichael, of Lancaster, was a bold advocate of American rights; and Miller, of Delaware, was equal in patriotic ardor. Robert Davidson, then the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, at the very commencement of the war took decided ground against the mother country. Of John Craighead, pastor of Rocky Spring Church, Pennsylvania, it is said that "he fought and prayed alternately," and he raised a company from the members of his charge, with which he joined Washington's army in New Jersey.

This zealous devotion to the cause of the country was maintained to the close of the struggle, and the first General Assembly of the Church, which met in 1789, framed an address to General Washington, lately elected President, pledging its support to his administration.

The Church After the Revolution.

Years elapsed after the close of the Revolutionary War before the Church entirely recovered from its effects. There were numerous vacant pulpits and ruined church buildings. The latter had to be rebuilt, the former to be filled, and all her energies were required to accomplish this task. A reorganization of her government was the first important step towards furthering these objects, and this was inaugurated about 1785. The sixteen presbyteries were distributed among four synods into which the old synod was divided, and the General Assembly, with paramount jurisdiction over all, was established, the new system being perfected about the same time that the political system of the country was reorganized by the ratification of the Federal Constitution. The task of reorganization was completed in 1788, at which date the denomination embraced 184 ministers and 435 churches, and in 1789 the first General Assembly met in Philadelphia. From this time forward for many years the Assembly continued almost invariably to meet in this city, convening elsewhere, previous to the split in 1838, only five times, and of these five only once outside of Pennsylvania.

But there were other things of vast importance to be done. The machinery for publication, for missionary and educational enterprises, and for the building up of feeble churches, was all to be organized. The only college under the care of the Church was the one at Princeton, and there was not a single theological seminary for the education of her ministers. Within a generation, however, the seminary at Princeton was established, and preparations for another in Virginia were under way. Missionary, tract, and Bible societies were formed, numerous prominent clergymen of the East forsook their old fields of labor for the more inviting ones of Central and Western New York—then little less than a wilderness—and gradually the whole energy of the Church was enlisted in the cause of evangelization.

Wholesale Accessions and Elements of Discord were also made to the Church meanwhile. Men like Jonathan Edwards and Dr. Eliphalet Nott, the former then President of Union College, the latter soon to succeed him as such, appreciated the desirability of harmonizing with the Presbyterian organization the large Congregational element which, about the opening of the present century, emigrated from New England in search of a wider and more promising field of labor. By their influence what was known as a "Plan of Union" was recommended, by which Congregationalists might retain for their churches their peculiar organization, and still be represented in the councils of the Church. The plan was accepted by the General Assembly and by the General Association of the State of Connecticut, and went into operation in the year 1801. There was no warrant for it in the constitution of the Presbyterian Church; but it was devised to meet a pressing emergency, and for a time appeared to work well, the newly-organized churches swelling the list on the roll of the Assembly, and the necessities of evangelization, which fully taxed the efforts of both Presbyterians and Congregationalists, repressing sectarian jealousies. But, despite the influence of such prominent Congregational divines with Presbyterian predilections as Azel Backus, the first President of Hamilton College, Dr. Strong, of Hartford, and President Dwight, of Yale College, the rising ministers belonging to the new element were not without their New England peculiarities, and controversies soon arose from the jealousy with which they were regarded.

These had scarcely time to subside, before another element was introduced by the accession, in 1822, of the Associate Reformed Presbyterians, who, as a body, were more strict and rigid in their Presbyterianism than that to which they were united. Among their leaders were some who afterwards distinguished themselves for "Old School" zeal, notably Dr. Junkin, the relentless persecutor of Albert Barnes.

Premonitions of a Schism.

The occasion for an open manifestation of the antagonism of the different elements of the Church was soon presented. The New England churches systematically threw all their energies into the channel of voluntary benevolent societies. They organized Education, Home Missionary, Foreign Missionary, and Tract Societies; they poured their charities and energies into the bounds of the Presbyterian Church, without regard to the organizations that they contributed to establish, and anxious only to retain the faith of the stern old New England fathers. It was inevitable that these operations should sometimes interfere with the plans of the General Assembly, and draw under the control of many voluntary associations the means which the Presbyterian Church might claim as her own and properly subject to her own disposal. The popularity of these societies, which owned no accountability, and showed little respect to the General Assembly, was well sustained by reports which manifested their remarkable success and their extended usefulness. Their policy was shaped by managers who, in some instances, were not connected with the Presbyterian Church, or had little sympathy with its forms, and had preferences for a theology which was perhaps as much of an "improvement" upon that of the younger Edwards as that of the younger Edwards was upon that of his predecessors.

The Volunteer Societies Monopolize the Resources and Labors of the Church.

By these volunteer and irresponsible societies the true work of the Presbyterian Church was assumed and almost monopolized. They educated its ministers, established its churches, and even, through the agency of volunteer councils ready to follow their behests, ordained to the ministry the men who were sent forth to labor within the bounds of the Church, to sit in its synods, and vote in its General Assemblies. Weak at first, and dependent wholly upon charitable donations for their support, they rapidly increased, till it seemed to some that the only business of the General Assembly was to register and heed their decrees. Hundreds of missionaries and students drew their support from their funds, and when the choice was to be made between allegiance to them or to the General Assembly, none could doubt the result. The managers of the societies naturally were disposed to magnify their own organizations. They were not favorably disposed towards ecclesiastical methods of evangelization. Hundreds of Presbyterian ministers sympathized with them, and in repeated instances the missionaries of the American Home Missionary Society held the balance of power in the Assembly. Intent rather on building up churches than on giving them any ecclesiastical oragnization, they regarded as selfish and sectarian the policy which would make the Assembly the guardian of the interests of the Church and the sole manager of its missionary operations.

Within six or seven years from its organization the American Home Missionary Society had increased its missionaries four or five fold, while its funds were multiplied in a corresponding proportion. The seat of the Education Society had been transferred from Boston to New York, that it might more readily and extensively operate within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church. The Union Missionary Society, located at the latter place, and which though a voluntary society was mainly a Presbyterian organization, inviting the special sympathy and aid of Presbyterian churches, was transferred with all its missions to the American Board, located at Boston. It became evident that a very large number, and a number which threatened to increase with the large accessions to the Presbyterian ministry which were sent out from New England, was resolved to favor voluntary societies, to the exclusion of all the proper agencies of the General Assembly.

The Antagonistic Element Developed.

Such had become the threatening state of affairs about 1830. But there was still in the Church a large element whose adherents, while they were unwilling to offer any direct opposition to proper agencies for spreading the Gospel and building up Christian institutions, believed the Presbyterian Church, through her regularly organized councils, fully competent to dispose of her own funds, organize her own churches, and educate and ordain her own ministers. But they unhappily found themselves almost powerless in the General Assembly, which met usually in this city, and was made up far more largely of ministers and elders who resided this side of the Alleghenies than of those beyond, or from the South. On any emergency these might be relied on as favorable to the voluntary societies, and they constituted a majority which could not easily be overcome.

The Entering Wedge.

Thus everything was ready for a determined struggle, and the issue was soon joined. In 1828 Dr. Taylor, of New Haven, at the head of the Theological Seminary there, where quite a number of Presbyterian ministers had been educated, gave utterance to sentiments at which even many New England ministers professed to be shocked, and which gave distinct shape and name to some of the peculiarities of New Haven theology. It was well known that many Presbyterian ministers regarded these sentiments with no disfavor, and that some were even their zealous advocates.

The Case of Albert Barnes.

The Rev. Albert Barnes, who has for so many years stood at the head of the Protestant clergy of this city, proved to be among the number of the latter. Born at Rome, New York, in December, 1798, and educated at Hamilton College, where he graduated in 1820, he began life, as he has himself said, "a skeptic in religion, and had early fortified and poisoned his mind by reading all the books to which he could find access that were adapted to foster and sustain his native skepticism." By reading in the "Edinburgh Encyclopedia," then in course of publication, an article on "Christianity" by Dr. Chalmers, his attention was fixed, and he was convinced intellectually of its divine origin. He then resolved to frame his future life on what he understood to be the character and views of Dr. Franklin, to lead henceforth a strictly moral life; to say nothing against religion; not to be found on any occasion among its opposers; but to yield to its claims no farther. But a year later than this period, which was before his graduation, there was a revival of religion in the college, and the simple statement by a converted classmate of his feelings on the subject of religion, his description of the change which had been wrought in his heart, led him to reflect on his own condition, and was providentially the means of effecting a similar change in himself. The whole current of his life was thus changed. He entered upon the study of theology at Princeton immediately after his graduation, was licensed to preach in April, 1824, and was ordained and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Morristown, N. J., in February, 1825.

Mr. Barnes remained at Morristown for five years, signalizing the close of his pastorate, in the spring of 1830, by the delivery and publication of a sermon on "The Way of Salvation," which at once drew to him the attention of the whole Presbyterian denomination, and was made the basis for an ecclesiastical persecution of its author, which was conducted with great earnestness for six years, until its object obtained a complete triumph over all his adversaries.

He was called to the First Church of this city in 1830, as the colleague of the Rev. Dr. J. P. Wilson, with the hearty concurrence of the latter, there being but one vote adverse to his settlement in fifty-four which were cast upon the question. Having signified his acceptance, the congregation asked leave of the Presbytery of Philadelphia to prosecute the call. The motion to grant leave raised a stormy discussion, which was prolonged through four days, several prominent members of the Presbytery declaring that Mr. Barnes' sermon on "The Way of Salvation" contained fundamental errors in doctrine, and asserting their unwillingness to countenance any innovation by his reception. Leave to prosecute his call was finally granted, by a vote of 21 to 12, it being understood that, as soon as Mr. Barnes was received into the Presbytery he should be placed upon trial for heresy; and on the 18th of June, 1830, he presented his certificate of dismissal and recommendation from the Presbytery of Elizabethtown. A fierce opposition was again arrayed against his reception, but it finally prevailed by a vote of thirty to sixteen. An attempt was then made to arrest his formal installation, by the presentation against him of charges of unsoundness in doctrine; and in November, 1830, by express command of the synod, these charges were heard by the Presbytery, but in a manner which, according to the claims of Mr. Barnes and his friends, was entirely unconstitutional. The matter was finally taken before the General Assembly of 1831, which decided that there was "a number of unguarded and objectionable passages" in Mr. Barnes' sermon; but ordered the Presbytery to suspend further proceedings in the case, and recommended such a division of that body as would promote peace and harmony in the Church. This compromise was stoutly opposed by the adversaries of Mr. Barnes, and the recommendation of the Assembly was not fully and satisfactorily carried out until the year 1836.

Other "Old School" Persecutions.

Meanwhile the "Old School" party diverted part of their attention to other advocates of the new doctrines. The Rev. Dr. Duffield, who was at that time settled at Carlisle, in this State, had published a ponderous work on regeneration, which his Presbytery arraigned and condemned. Dr. Lyman Beecher, recently called to the Professorship of Theology in Lane Seminary, was charged by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, with holding heretical views, and put on trial before his Presbytery.

These proceedings naturally provoked the indignation of the "New School" party, by whom the objects of persecution on the part of the "Old School" faction were regarded as representative men. The case of Dr. Beecher, which had fairly divided the attention of the Church with that of Mr. Barnes, was carried up on appeal to the General Assembly, but was there left in abeyance, awaiting the result of the fresh assault upon the orthodoxy of Mr. Barnes which grew out of his publication of a volume of "Notes on the Epistle to the Romans."

The Persecution of Mr. Barnes Renewed.

This book was published in 1835, and some of the doctrinal views expressed in it were regarded as especially objectionable by the "Old School" party. The precise dogmatical points which entered into the dispute it is not our purpose to dilate upon. A simple outline of the struggle to which they gave rise is both easier to handle and more edifying to the general reader. Hitherto the antagonism to Mr. Barnes had been of a desultory character, without system and lacking a determined and responsible leader. But the "Notes on Romans" brought both to the surface, the latter in the person of the Rev. Dr. Junkin, at that time the President of Lafayette College, at Easton, in this State. Dr. Junkin became the accuser, although he was at the time a member of another Presbytery, and not even connected with the same Synod. He presented formal charges against Mr. Barnes, in which he studiously avoided the use of the objectionable word *heresy*, as ambiguous and calculated to prejudice him in public opinion. In these accusations Mr. Barnes was charged with holding that sin consists in voluntary action; that Adam, both before and after the fall, was ignorant of the fact that the consequences of his sin would extend beyond a natural death; that unregenerate men are enabled to keep the commandments and convert themselves to God; and that faith is an act of the mind, and not a principle, and is itself imputed for righteousness. The charges of Dr. Junkin also maintained that the author had denied the covenant with Adam, and the imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity; that mankind are liable to punishment by reason of Adam's transgression; that Christ suffered the proper penalty of the law as the vicarious substitute of His people, and thus legally took away their sins and purchased pardon; the imputation of Christ's active righteousness; and that justification was other than simple pardon.

Mr. Barnes' Second Triumph.

The Presbytery gave a patient hearing to the case, which resulted in the justification of Mr. Barnes. The Presbytery pronounced the evidence submitted in support of the charges to be mere "inferences drawn from Mr. Barnes' language," which were not legitimate, and which, even if they were legitimate, could not be used to convict of heresy or dangerous error, according to a decision of the Assembly of 1824. Mr. Barnes was therefore triumphantly acquitted of having promulgated "any dangerous errors or heresies, contrary to the word of God and the standards" of the Church.

This decision was unsatisfactory to Dr. Junkin, and the latter appealed from the Presbytery to the Synod. The Presbytery refused to give up to the Synod its record of the trial, and Mr. Barnes put in a plea to the jurisdiction of the latter body, declining to stand his trial before it. The Synod thereupon decided that the Presbytery had acted disorderly in this refusal, and merited a censure. Dr. Junkin was then given a full hearing before the Synod, and as Mr. Barnes refused to appear and argue his cause, he was convicted of holding fundamental errors, and by a vote of one hundred and sixteen to thirty-one, a motion to refer the whole matter to the General Assembly having been previously voted down, was "suspended from the exercise of all the functions proper to the Gospel ministry" until such time as he should retract his errors and "give satisfactory evidence of repentance." Mr. Barnes acquiesced in the suspension, abandoning his pulpit for the time being, and gave notice of an appeal to the General Assembly.

An effort was then made by the adversies of Mr. Barnes to reconstruct the Presbyteries so that he should fall to the lot of one which would be able to manage him. One divine declared that the only true course was the extirpation of the obnoxious Presbytery, "root and branch." Others were in favor of distributing the members of the Presbytery; but this was opposed on the ground that it would be "like spreading poison," and result in the contamination of the whole Synod. Still another advocated the exclusion of the Presbytery from the watch and care of the Synod, hoping thus effectually to free it from "wolves in sheep's clothing." The dissolution of the Presbytery was finally agreed upon, its members being ordered within six months to seek admission into other Presbyteries, failing in which they were declared to be *ipso facto* cut off from the communion of the Presbyterian Church. The members of the Presbytery which it was thus attempted to dissolve appealed to the General Assembly of 1836, which met at Pittsburg. A week was devoted to hearing the appeals of the Presbytery and of Mr. Barnes, and both were sustained, the latter by a vote of one hundred and thirty-four to ninety-six. His suspension from the exercise of his pastoral duties was reversed by a vote of one hundred and forty-five to seventy-eight, and he again appeared in his pulpit, to the great rejoicing of his people.

Indiscretion of the Victorious "New School" Party.

The "New School" party was exultant over this acquittal of Mr. Barnes, effected through the influence of the moderate party, which held the balance of power in the General Assembly of 1836, and, taking sides with neither extreme, exerted it, effectively for the time being only, to preserve the unity of the Church intact. But, in the belief that they had secured a permanent ascendancy, the "New School" party were disposed to make their power felt. They therefore assumed the aggressive, and by their zeal brought about a reaction, of which their opponents were not slow to take advantage.

The Pittsburg Synod—after the transfer of the United Missionary Society to the American Board—under the conviction that the Presbyterian Church should, as a body, engage in the work of Foreign Missions, and after a vain attempt to induce the General Assembly to initiate a policy with this object in view, had resolved itself into a missionary society, and after the adjournment of the General Assembly of 1835, in which their friends had a majority, appeared to have succeeded in transferring the society to the care of the General Assembly, and in transforming it into a Board of Missions. But the Assembly of 1836, where the friends of Mr. Barnes and Dr. Beecher were in the majority, refused to ratify the arrangement which had been made by the sanction of the preceding Assembly, and through the action of its committee.

The "Old School" Party Exasperated.

In this way the "New School" party succeeded in disappointing the hopes and exasperating the feelings of the "Old School" by what the latter regarded as a gross violation of express stipulations and implied obligations.

The pending difficulty was aggravated by doctrinal dissensions, the extreme party of the "Old School" condemning not only the party in sympathy with Mr. Barnes, but the Moderates—"the Princeton gentlemen"—who were not disposed to sanction the measures of either party. In short, a crisis had been reached when the "Moderates" could be no longer tolerated. A division of the Church was declared to be inevitable by some of the "Old School" men, and they announced their intention to effect it at all hazards. If the tyranny of the "New School" party was to be perpetuated by a majority in the General Assembly, they were ready to abandon the organization, and, in the interest of what they accounted essential to the purity and efficiency of the Church, set up an independent Assembly uncontaminated by Congregational usages or New England theological speculation.

The General Assembly of 1837.

Affairs were in this critical state when the General Assembly of 1837 met. The "Old School" found themselves in the majority, and deemed it expedient to follow the example of their opponents and exert their power, without risking their future supremacy. The two factions being thus confronted, both parties exerted themselves to effect a peaceful separation. But the committee appointed to arrange the separation could agree upon no plan, and the Assembly was unable to divide itself. Then the old issues were raked up and the "Old School" party, tracing back their difficulties to the introduction of incongruous elements by the "Plan of Union" of 1801, effected its repeal. No more Congregational churches were to be formed within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church to dictate its policy, and monopolize both its resources and its proselyting labors.

The "Abscinding Acts."

The committees failing to agree upon a plan of separation, and the "Plan of Union" of 1801 having been abrogated, by a vote of 143 yeas to 110 nays, the "Old School" majority proceeded to fortify their position by eliminating the Congregational element. This was effected by the passage of what have been termed the "Abscinding Acts." The Assembly first resolved:—

"That by the operation of the abrogation of the Plan of Union of 1801, the Synod of the Western Reserve is, and is hereby declared to be, no longer a part of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America."

It was stated on the floor of the Assembly that less than one in four of the churches in the Synod of the Western Reserve was Presbyterian, and the resolution just given therefore commanded a decided majority. But there were three other Synods in which there was a large Congregational element, and the work of purification was not regarded as complete until they were disposed of. Some of the leading men who voted in favor of abrogating the "Plan of Union" of 1801, and of casting out the Synod of the Western Reserve, opposed the taking of similar action with the three Synods which were suspected of being unsound, but their counsels did not prevail, and the passage of the following resolution was effected:—

"That in consequence of the abrogation by this Assembly of the 'Plan of Union' of 1801, between it and the General Association of Connecticut, as utterly unconstitutional, and therefore null and void from the beginning, the Synods of Utica, Geneva, and Genesee, which were formed and attached to this body, under and in execution of the said 'Plan of Union,' be, and are hereby declared to be, out of the ecclesiastical connection of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, and that they are not in form or in fact an integral portion of said Church."

Thus some 60,000 members, and several hundred ministers of the Church, without direct accusation or trial, were cut off from the communion, and before the Assembly closed its session the comparatively feeble majority of the "Old School" had become decided and overwhelming.

The General Assembly of 1838.

The action of the Assembly of 1837 naturally aroused the indignation of the "New School" party, who, conscious that remonstrance, if postponed, would be in vain, joined issue on the absorbing question at the very opening of the Assembly of 1838. This body met on the 17th of May of that year, at the Seventh Presbyterian Church in this city, which then stood on Ranstead place, Fourth street, above Chesnut.

The Schism Completed.

The Rev. Dr. Elliott, the moderator of the previous Assembly, preached the usual opening sermon, and soon after it was finished a "New School" leader arose, holding in his hand a paper containing the names of delegates from the excommunicated Synods. The moderator refused to receive the names, and the contest for moderator and other officers commenced. Amidst great confusion each party selected its own moderator, and then the "New School" withdrew, and subsequently met in the First Presbyterian Church, on Washington Square. Thus the schism in the Church was consummated. Two distinct and independent General Assemblies came into existence, and the Church which had labored so earnestly and successfully as a unit for more than thirty years was divided thenceforth into two branches, which at once entered with the same zeal and promise of success upon their distinct and independent careers.

The "Old School" and the "New School."

From the 17th of May, 1838, to the 12th of November, 1869, the two branches of the Church labored apart, but it is not necessary to go into the details of their different policies and movements. A few facts, however, deserve to be glanced at:—

The question of slavery, which was instrumental in effecting a division in so many of the Protestant denominations, was not without its influence upon the separation of the Presbyterian Church. Although the "New School" party were not a unit in their anti-slavery views, their New England associations and traditions rendered them obnoxious to the more zealous friends of the "peculiar institution" included within the pale of the Church. The "New School" branch retained a weak following at the South, from which they parted with willingness at the General Assembly held in Cleveland in 1857. But with the "Old School" branch a large number of Southern Presbyteries remained connected until the Secession movement created the necessity for decisive steps towards a separation, and the list of Southern churches finally disappeared almost entirely from the minutes of the "Old School" also. From the firing upon Fort Sumter to the close of the war, both branches of the Church in the North were as heartily enlisted in the cause of the Union as had been the Presbyterian Church in the struggle for independence, while the Southern Presbyterians, like the Southern Methodists, were as zealous in their support of the Rebellion. Drs. Thornwell and Adger of South Carolina, and Palmer of Louisiana, rendered themselves especially obnoxious to the Northern Churches by their frantic zeal in the cause of secession.

When left to themselves, the "New School" branch clung as long as possible to the system of voluntary and irresponsible societies, which had contributed so much to the schism. But they gradually discovered that the work of evangelization could not be left with safety entirely to these societies, and eventually they were driven by necessity, and not by choice, to the same policy that the "Old School" had advocated and pursued from the first. The connection with the Education Society was first surrendered, and finally even the Home Missionary Society, to which they had clung so affectionately and tenaciously, was given up, and all the resources of the Church were concentrated in the missionary work and expended under her own direct supervision. Just previous to the reunion, the zeal of the "New School" branch in this department had so greatly increased as even to exceed that of the "Old School" in proportion to the numbers of both.

Preparing the Way for Reunion.

So intense was the bitterness evoked by the struggle which culminated in separation that a quarter of a century elapsed before the subject of a reunion was discussed as anything more than visionary and impracticable. But gradually and almost imperceptibly the way was paved for

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its entertainment. The revival of denominational zeal in the Congregational Church which sprung up some years after the separation drew off much of the foreign and discordant element which had brought this separation about. The supply of ministers from the theological schools whose Presbyterianism was unquestioned became greatly increased, and eventually the "New School" seminaries at New York, Auburn, and Cincinnati, and the "Old School" seminaries at Princeton, Allegheny, and Danville, were found sufficiently prosperous to fill the vacant pulpits, without any draft being made upon the Congregational seminaries at Andover and New Haven. A significant indication of the harmonizing spirit which was beginning to prevail was the fact that the churches belonging to either branch did not hesitate to call to their ministrations the students of seminaries under the control of the opposite branch.

The "New School" Makes a Formal Advance.

Under these circumstances, when, after the lapse of just a quarter of a century, a formal tender towards reconciliation was made by the "New School," it met with unexpected favor. It came from Professor Henry B. Smith, of the Union Theological Seminary at New York, who, as Moderator of the "New School" Assembly of 1863, in the sermon which he preached at the opening of the succeeding Assembly, took for his theme "Christian Union and Ecclesiastical Reunion."

Preliminary Negotiations.

This was the first step leading to the opening of a correspondence between the two General Assemblies, and in 1866, when the two bodies met at the same time at St. Louis, measures were taken towards bringing about a reunion by the appointment of a joint committee of thirty—fifteen from each "School"—to prepare and submit a basis for it, the overtures coming, in this instance as at the outset, from the "New School" branch. From that date forward the subject was kept constantly before both branches of the Church, and was discussed eagerly and earnestly in the Presbyteries, Synods, and Assemblies, in pamphlets, church journals, and reviews. The two branches were gradually adopting the same standards, working on the same plan, aiming at the same results, and necessarily drawing nearer and nearer together.

The report of the joint committee appointed at St. Louis, in 1866, was presented in the following year to the "New School" Assembly at Rochester by Dr. Adams, and to the "Old School" Assembly at Cincinnati by Dr. Beatty, and received a hearty welcome. Some discussion was had over it in the latter, but both bodies finally voted to send it down to the Presbyteries for ratification, according to the understood law. The "New School" Presbyteries ratified the proposed basis; but, dissatisfaction being manifested on the part of those of the "Old School" with a portion of the basis, it was somewhat modified by the General Assembly of 1868—that of the "New School" meeting in Harrisburg, and that of the "Old School" in Albany—in pursuance of the report of the joint committee, prepared at a meeting held in this city in March of that year. An extended discussion over this report was held in both the Assemblies of 1868, the basis being, however finally adopted by both, despite objections which were raised in each to some of its points. When this proposed basis went down to the Presbyteries of 1869 for their action, it encountered an indirect opposition in many of those of the "Old School" branch, which voted to approve, not the report of the joint committee, but the basis as amended by many unauthorized parties.

The "Plan of Reunion" Finally Submitted.

On the 20th of May, 1869, the two Assemblies met in New York, the "Old School" in the Brick Church, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, and the "New School" in the Church of the Covenant, at the corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-fifth street. Still further modifications were made in the basis by the joint committee, and the final report, as agreed upon by it unanimously, was presented to the "Old School" Assembly on the morning of May 27, by the Rev. George W. Musgrave, of this city. At the evening session of the same day, after a long discussion, it was adopted, the vote standing 250 yeas to 8 nays, with 31 members absent.

On the morning of the 27th likewise, the report of a basis of reunion was presented in the "Old School" Assembly, by the Rev. William Adams, D. D., of the Madison Square Church, New York, and, after several hours discussion, it was adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

The "Plan of Reunion" thus adopted consisted of a preamble and six articles, reading as follows:—

Believing that the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom would be promoted by the healing of our divisions, and that the two bodies bearing the same name, having the same constitution, and each recognizing the other as a sound and orthodox body, according to the principles of the confession common to both, cannot be justified by any but the most imperative reasons in maintaining separate and, in some respects, rival organizations, we are now clearly of the opinion that the reunion of those bodies ought, as soon as the necessary steps can be taken, to be accomplished upon the basis hereinafter set forth.

1. The Presbyterian Churches in the United States of America, namely, that whose General Assembly convened in the Brick Church in the city of New York on the 20th day of May, 1689, and that whose General Assembly met in the Church of the Covenant in the said city on the same day, shall be reunited as one Church, under the name and style of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, possessing all the legal and corporate rights and powers pertaining to the Church previous to the division in 1838, and all the legal and corporate rights and powers which the separate churches now possess.

2. The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged to be the inspired Word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice; the Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; and the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall be approved as containing the principles and rules of our polity.

3. Each of the said Assemblies shall submit the foregoing basis to its Presbyteries, which shall be required to meet on or before the 15th day of October, 1869, to express their approval or disapproval of the same by a catagorical answer to the following questions:—

Do you approve of the reunion of the two bodies now claiming the name and rights of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, on the following basis, namely:—"The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standard; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged to be the inspired word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice; the Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted as containing the system of doctrines taught in the Holy Scriptures; and the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall be approved as containing the principles and rules of our polity"?

Each Presbytery shall, before the 1st day of November, 1869, forward to the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly with which it is connected, a statement of its vote on the said Basis of Reunion.

4. The said General Assemblies now sitting shall, after finishing their business, adjourn to meet in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the second Wednesday of November, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

If the two General Assemblies shall then find and declare that the above-named Basis of Reunion has been approved by two-thirds of the Presbyteries connected with each branch of the Church, then the same shall be of binding force, and the two Assemblies shall take action accordingly.

5. The said General Assemblies shall then and there make provision for the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Church on the third Thursday of May, 1870. The Moderators of the two present Assemblies shall jointly preside at the Assembly of 1870 until another Moderator is chosen. The Moderator of the Assembly now sitting at the Brick Church aforesaid shall, if present, put all votes and decide all questions of order; and the Moderator of the other Assembly shall, if present, preach the opening sermon; and the stated clerks of the present Assemblies shall act as stated clerks of the Assembly of the United Church until a stated clerk or clerks shall have been chosen thereby; and no commissioner shall have a right to vote or deliberate in said Assembly until his name shall have been enrolled by the said clerks, and his commission examined and filed among the papers of the Assembly.

6. Each Presbytery of the separate Churches shall be entitled to the same representation in the Assembly of the United Church in 1870 as it is entitled to in the Assembly with which it is now connected.

Accompanying the report of the "Plan of Reunion," and adopted with it by both Assemblies, was a series of declarations upon matters pertaining to the interests of the Church when it should be reunited, which, it was thought, would manifestly require adjustment on the coming together of two bodies which had so long acted separately. These were adopted, "not as articles of compact or convenant, but as in their judgment proper and equitable arrangements" for securing "a previous good understanding." These declarations, among other things, provided that all the ministers and churches embraced in the two bodies should be admitted to the same standing in the united body which they may have held in their respective connections up to the consummation of the union; required all imperfectly organized churches—that is to say, those in which the Congregational element still predominated—to become thoroughly Presbyterian as early as possible within the allotted period of five years; prohibited any rule or precedent which does not stand approved by both bodies from being taken as authority until re-established in the united body, except in so far as such rule or precedent may affect the rights of property founded thereon; provided for the consolidation of the corporate rights of the two Assemblies, for one set of Boards for Missions and other Church enterprises, and for the revision of the Church publications so as to exclude invidious references to past controversies; urged the Theological Seminaries not under Assembly control to place themselves in that relation to the Church; and exhorted all the judicatories, ministers, and people in the United Church "to study the things which make for peace, and to guard against all needless and offensive references to the causes" of division.

The "Plan of Reunion" Ratified by the Presbyteries.

In accordance with the third article of the basis of reunion, the different Presbyteries connected with the two branches proceeded to vote upon the questions submitted to them. The two Assemblies, pursuant to adjournment, met again in Pittsburg, on November 10, 1869, to hear and act upon the report of the vote.

The report to the "Old School" Assembly showed that all the Presbyteries of this branch except twelve had answered in writing, and of the total of 144, an affimative response was made by 128, and a negative response by 3 only—those of Hudson, Rio de Janeiro, and West Lexington. The vote of 58 "Old School" Presbyteries was unanimous. Not including Presbyteries in which the divided vote was not specified in the answers and those in which the want of unanimity was expressed only by "*non liquet*" and "excused from voting," there were 245 negative votes distributed among 60 Presbyteries in about equal proportion of ministers and of ruling elders. The Presbytery of Nassau reported a formal protest along with the detail of negative votes.

The vote of all the "New School" Presbyteries was in favor of the basis of reunion, that of one hundred of them being unanimous, while in each of three others there was but one negative vote.

This singular unanimity was, in fact, but a reflex of the general favor with which the project of reunion was regarded by both branches of the Church. As soon as it was evident that a vast majority of both schools was in favor of reunion, such leading opponents of the project as Professor Charles Hodge, of the Princeton Theological Seminary ("Old School"), acquiesced in the result, the members of the Breckinridge family, with characteristic stubbornness, being the only persons of prominence even in the "Old School" branch who continued to make a factious opposition.

The Ceremonies of Reunion.

The "Plan of Reunion" having been thus ratified by a much larger majority than was required, the two Assemblies proceeded to consummate the reconciliation by formal and solemn ceremodies. Each body, in accordance with the report of a joint committee, met on the morning of November 12, and at 10 o'clock the vote in favor of reunion was formally declared, immediately after which it was dissolved in the usual manner. The members of the two Assemblies then repaired to the street, where, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, they formed a joint procession and marched to the Third Presbyterian Church, the largest edifice attainable, where a jubilee meeting was held. After purely devotional exercises, the Rev. Dr. Fowler, the late moderator of the "New School" Assembly, arose, and prefacing his action by a few remarks, turned to the Rev. Dr. Jacobus, the late moderator of the "Old School" Assembly, whose hand he clasped, the entire audience rising and singing—

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
Praise Him all creatures here below;
Praise Him above, ye Heavenly host;
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

Dr. Jacobus then said:—"These Churches have been united; if any one has good reasons to offer why the Churches should not be united, let him state them now;" and then turning to Dr. Elliott, who was Moderator of the General Assembly when the separation took place in this city in 1838, he asked—"Do *you* know any reason why they should not be united?" To this query the venerable Dr. Elliott responded, "I do not." George H. Stuart, Esq., of this city, who, although connected with another branch of the great Presbyterian denomination, was an interested spectator of this impressive scene, then fittingly exclaimed—"What God has joined together, let not man put asunder!" and from that moment thenceforth the distinctions of "Old School" and "New School" ceased to exist.

The Reunited Church.

In 1838, previous to the passage of the "Abscinding Acts" and the exclusion of the four Congregational Synods, the Church presented the following statistics:—

Synods	23
Presbyteries	135
Ministers	2,140
Churches	2,855
Communicants	220,557

The "Old School" branch, from the start, was inferior in numbers to the "New School," and, although both branches increased rapidly during the period of separation, the number of communicants being nearly doubled, the "Old School" maintained its ascendancy in this respect to the last. At the time the basis of reunion was submitted, a year ago, the relative standing of the two branches was as follows:—

	Old School.	*New School.*	*Total.*
Synods	27	24	51
Presbyteries	143	113	256
Ministers	2,881	1,848	4,729
Communicants	258,903	172,560	431,463

The contributions of the two branches for the previous year, which also serve to show their relative and total strength, were as follows:—

	Old School.	*New School.*	*Total.*
Home Missions	$205,023	$142,377	$347,400
Foreign Missions	212,919	116,864	329,283
Education	242,511	29,492	272,003
Publication	29,020	14,491	43,511
Church Erection	179,106	43,013	222,113
Ministerial Relief	37,196	18,966	56,162
Freedmen	37,310	12,594	39,904
Local expenses, etc	3,150,102	2 866,940	6,047,042

In 1836, just previous to the separation, the aggregate membership of the Presbyterian churches of this city was 5440. According to the last report, the 68 churches of the reunited Church had a membership of 20,116, of which number 10,128 were connected with the "Old School" churches, and 9988 with those of the "New School."

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The annual session of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania Odd Fellows was held yesterday at the hall, North Sixth street, Grand Patriarch Samuel N. Foster presiding. Charters were granted for subordinate encampments, to be located at Freeport, Armstrong county, and Irwin's Station, Westmoreland county. Forty-six new representatives were admitted. The following officers were declared elected and installed:—

As M. W. Grand Patriarch, James A. Sholes, of No. 301, Allegheny city. M. E. Grand High Priest, James Bingham, Jr., of No. 22, Philadelphia. R. W. Grand Senior Warden, Augustus Pfaff, of No. 55, Philadelphia. R. W. Grand Junior Warden, James McGahey, of No. 24, Philadelphia. R. W. Grand Scribe, James B. Nicholson, of No. 51, Philadelphia. R. W. Grand Treasurer, John S. Heiss, of No. 26, Philadelphia. R. W. Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, C. N. Hickok, of No. 114, Bedford. W. Grand Inside Sentinel, John Curtis, of No. 17, Philadelphia. W. Outside Sentinel, George C. Hoster, of No. 47, Philadelphia.

—Before United States Commissioner Henry Philips, Jr., yesterday, Augustus Crowell and George Shaffer had a hearing on the charge of being concerned in the removal of whisky in fraud of the revenue law. The accused were held in $3000 bail each for their appearance at court.

—Mr. George Rummer, residing at No. 242 Arch street, and Samuel Frankel, residing at No. 104 Bread street, started to walk to Greenwich Point yesterday afternoon, but, before reaching that place, stopped to fire at a target with a revolver which Mr. Rummer had with him. Three shots were fired by Mr. Rummer, and he then handed the pistol to Mr. Frankel, who fired one barrel and the second snapped. While examining the lock the load was discharged and the ball entered the side of Mr. Rummer, inflicting a dangerous wound.

—The Central Democratic Association of Pennsylvania yesterday threw open to the public its new hall, No. 1014 Walnut street.

—Yesterday afternoon the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary inducted Mr. Edward Townsend, the Warden elect, into office.

—The regatta of the Philadelphia Yacht Club for fifteen feet boats came off yesterday. The start was made at 10·25 A. M., from Warren street wharf, Kensington, the course extending to the Horseshoe buoy, back to a flagboat at the upper end of Petty's Island and thence to the starting point. The prize, a handsome gold medal, was won by the Albert Disston, Captain Vanderslyce, which came in at 4·16 P. M., the Maggie coming in second at 4·18 P. M.

—A meeting of Central Presbytery was held yesterday morning at the rooms of the Board of Publication, Arch street, above Eighth. The Moderator, Rev. A. M. Jelly, opened the proceedings with prayer. Arrangements were then made for the installation of Rev. B. L. Agnew as pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, above Green.

Reports were heard in regard to the installation of Rev. Mr. Kane as pastor of the Alexander Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Robert A. Brown as pastor of the Trinity Presbyterian Church, corner of Cambria street and Frankford road. The proceedings of the Presbytery were closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Nevin.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114¼.

—The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were $1,258,814.

—The Senate is not disposed to abolish the franking abuse.

—The new St. Domingo Treaty was considered by the Cabinet yesterday.

—A bill to abolish slavery in the Spanish colonies is to be early introduced in the Cortes.

—The admission of Georgia will be considered to-day by the Reconstruction Committee.

—Nine murders are known to have been committed by Indians in Arizona during the last week of April.

—Ex-Collectors of Internal Revenue owe the Department not less than three millions. Suits to recover are to be commenced.

—Admission into two public schools in New Orleans was refused to colored children yesterday. The matter will not be allowed to rest there.

—A delegation of Virginians arrived at Washington yesterday, to secure the passage of a bill to make the fifteenth amendment operative in their State at the next election.

—An Indian raid has been made on the Kansas Pacific Railroad and ten laborers killed. Arms have been distributed among the men, and troops despatched to various points.

—In the House yesterday, after the close of our report, Mr. Schenck, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported the new Internal Tax bill. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted, with leave to report at any time. On motion of Mr. Dawes, it was agreed to postpone all prior orders until after the appropriation bills are disposed of—yeas, 92; nays, 77. This is an indefinite postponement of the Tariff bill. Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment, which was passed.

Foreign Affairs.

—Fifty supposed Fenians were arrested in London on Sunday.

—In London the general conviction is that the Sappho is fairly entitled to claim Saturday's race.

—A London journal states that the naturalization treaty has been signed by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Motley.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Thomas Dale, M. A.

The cable, which is latterly getting to be a daily record of death's doings, now chronicles the demise of the Rev. Thomas Dale, canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The deceased, who was distinguished not only in ecclesiastical but literary life, was born at Pentonville, London, on the 23d of August, 1797. He entered Christ's Hospital in 1805, where he received a good classical education, and whence he passed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1817. In the autumn of the subsequent year he published his first volume, the "Widow of Nain."

This was followed by many others, which he wrote for his maintenance at college. Having graduated, he was ordained in 1822. For some years afterwards he took pupils. His first curacy was that of St. Michael's, Cornhill, which he held for three years. In 1828 he was appointed professor of the English language and literature at the London University, but resigned it in 1830. From this time forward he held many vicarages. In 1848 he was advanced to a canony in St. Paul's by Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Dale's poems were first collected and published entire in 1886. He was the author of many other ecclesiastical works, which are but little known in this country.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4·41 | MOON RISES..... 10·59
SUN SETS..... 7·12 | HIGH WATER..... 3 08

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Busby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	April	23
Bellona	London	New York	April	23
City of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	April	30
C. of New York	Liverpool	New York	April	30
Samaria	Liverpool	New York v B.	May	3
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	May	3
Borussia	Havre	New York	May	3
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	May	4
Erin	Liverpool	New York	May	4
Rising Star	Stettin	New York	May	4

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool v. H.	May	17
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	May	17
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	May	17
Dorian	New York	Glasgow	May	17
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	May	18
Hansa	New York	Bremen	May	19
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	May	21
Bellona	New York	London	May	21
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	May	21
Donau	New York	Bremen	May	21
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	May	25
Lafayette	New York	Havre	May	28
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May	28
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May	31

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana via Nas	May	19
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	May	20
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	May	21
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May	23
Achilles	Philadelphia	New Orleans	May	26

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Sportsman, Morton, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Orallee, Small, Rockport, do.
Schr J. Williamson, Cerson, Providence, do.
Schr Jas. A. Crocker, Chase, Lynn, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Harris, Pawtucket, do.
Schr H. C. Hand, Hand, Rockport, do.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., S. Lathbury & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 48 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 15th inst., 4·30 A. M., 15 miles north of Hatteras, saw U. S. monitor Terror and steamer Pilgrim, bound S.; 5·30 A. M., 25 miles north of Hatteras, saw brig Kennebec, hence for Charleston; 7·15 A. M., 45 miles north of Hatteras, spoke ship Edward Hyman, from Callao for Hampton Roads.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. to Henry Winsor & Co. Off Reedy Point, saw a barkentine and a brig bound up.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, 60 hours from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Criterion, Cornwell, 4 days from Rappahannock river, with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr Philadelphia and Reading RR. No. 41, Bartlett, from Nantucket.

Schr Somerset, Polk, 5 days from Salisbury, Md., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr E. H. Blocksom, Blocksom, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Wm. S. Mason, McNitt, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, from Nantucket.

Schr Julia Nelson, Cavalier, from Wareham.

WENT TO SEA.

Brig Blanche, for Bridgewater, N. S., went to sea 15th instant.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 16.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 16.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—Alanson Post, National, T. L. Moore, Fannie, and C. V. Houghton, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 17.—Barge Hope, with coal, will leave in tow this P. M. for Baltimore. L. S. C.

MISCELLANY.

Among those lost belonging to the ill-fated ship Sunbeam was Andrew Price, seaman, of Philadelphia.

The following is reported as the insurance on ship Sunbeam, of Boston, before reported lost off the coast of Chili:—On vessel—Delaware Mutual, Philadelphia, $10,000; Manufacturers', Boston, $7500; China, Boston, $6000; American, Boston, $5000; Boylston, Boston, $2000; Boston, Boston, $2000; Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia, $5000; Mercantile, Boston, $4000; Independent, Boston, $2000; Franklin, Boston, $3000; India, Boston, $2500; Washington, Boston, $2500; Merchants', Boston, $2500; total, $60,000. The cargo was insured for about $30,000, divided among the above offices.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, from Charleston 13th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 66 bales cotton, 55 tcs. rice, 137 bales yarn and thread, 144 bbls. rosin, 80 bbls. spirits turpentine, 28 casks clay, 25 tons old iron, and 160 pkgs. vegetables and sundries.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Empire, Hunter, hence, at Richmond 14th inst.

Steamship Achilles, Colburn, cleared at New Orleans 11th inst. for Philadelphia, via Havana, with 59 bales cotton, 29 bales moss, 25 half do., 225 bdls. hides, 20 bales hides, 225 pkgs. wool, 200 empty bbls. for Philadelphia.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, hence for Havana and New Orleans, was passed off Lookout by steamship South Carolina, at New York from Charleston.

Bark Sicilian, Howes, hence, at Boston 14th inst.

Bark "Riggid" or "Rigid," of Philadelphia, bound south, was seen 9th inst, lat. 27 50, long. 74 30.

Brig Louisa Bliss, for Philadelphia next day, was at Matanzas 6th inst.

Brig Marshall Dutch, Turner, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig Mary E. Thompson, Bunker, hence, at Boston 15th inst.

Brig Wm. H. Bickmore, Bickmore, 9 days from Matanzas, at New York yesterday.

Brig E. C. Redman, Redman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 5th inst.

Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 14th inst.

Schrs Chas. P. Stickney, Porschield, hence for Boston, and G. R. Murney, Murney, hence for Providence, passed Hell Gate 14th inst.

Schr Hattie Ross, for Philadelphia, put back to Portland 13th inst. to repair rudder, having been ashore near the Cape Light.

Schr Cabot, Parker, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 12th inst.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 13th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SIGNALS USED BY THE PILOTS ON ARANSAS PASS.—For small coasting vessels, as follows:—White Flag—Bar not passable.

Blue Flag—Wait for high water.

Two blue flags, on the same flagstaff, one being at the masthead and the other halfmast—Run in through the South channel by the ranges on St. Joseph island.

For deep draft vessels, as follows:—Vessels running for the bar with signal for pilot will be answered by an ensign on the flagstaff on Mustang island. Vessels should dip their flags once for every foot of water they draw. The flag on the flagstaff on Mustang island will be dipped once for every foot of water on the bar. If there is water enough on the bar, flags will be set on the ranges on St. Joseph island. Vessels should run in bringing the ranges two in one until boarded by a pilot.

WILLIAM HEADEN,
Secretary Board Pilot Commissioners, Corpus Christi, Texas, April 25, 1870.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1860, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1869, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO CANAL, ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
5 5 tu6 6 Secretary to Stockholders.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth35t

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.
26

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 201 BROADWAY,
New York.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.
We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET Street,
2 24 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD.
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

CARPETS CLEANED AND FREED FROM MOTH by a process entirely new, by HOPE, LAUBACH & CO., AT
5 14 1m No. 250 N. BROAD Street.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS,
AT RETAIL,
At Right Prices.
JOHN H. LONGSTRETH.
No. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET,
5 5 12t PHILADELPHIA.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.
A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 18 thstuD21

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

SHILL'S CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
THE HANDSOMEST, BEST MADE, AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
N. B.—Carriages made to order. Repairing promptly done. 4 26 1mrp
No. 224 DOCK STREET.
WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
JOHN STETSON.....Lessee and Manager
JAMES PILGRIM.....Acting and Stage Manager
ADELPHI THEATRE, BOSTON.
ADELPHI THEATRE, BOSTON.
STAR COMBINATION.
STAR COMBINATION.
Every Evening and Saturday Afternoon.
In Burlesque, Grand Ballet, Immense Olio Entertainment, Farces, etc., by the
BEST TALENT IN AMERICA.
BEST TALENT IN AMERICA.
Family Matinee every Saturday. 5 16 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 17, Reproduction of the highly successful Romantic Military Drama, in 4 acts, by Watts Phillips, Esq., entitled
NOT GUILTY.
THE YOUNG VOLUNTEER CORPS AND BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1, ALSO, BAXTER'S ZOUAVE DRUM CORPS, are specially engaged in order to give the proper martial effect to the Military Displays.
Desperate Conflict between the Rebels and the Young Volunteers. A brilliant, thrilling, and effective Tableau—The Field of Battle during a Fierce Engagement.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
CONTINUED SUCCESS! THIRD WEEK of the young Character Actor,
MR. JOS. K. EMMETT.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
Charles Gayler's successful Drama,
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
FRITZ.....Mr. JOS. K. EMMETT
With Songs, Dances, and Instrumental Solos.
Friday—Benefit of JOS K. EMMETT.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, R. FOX, Manager and Proprietor.
MONDAY EVENING, May 16, and DURING WEEK, Prof. RISLEY'S TROUPE, 20 in number; the Great Lawrence Troupe, Frank A. Gibbons, Turner's Dogs and Monkey; Four Premieres Danseuses, Mad'lle De Ross; Mad'lle Oberti, Mad'lle Brunetta, Mad'lle La Rosa, Emma Alford Clare-Vernon, Sydney W. Frank, John Shay, Sam Devere, Bob Harrison, etc.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

INTERESTING EXHIBITION.

1205	PENNSYLVANIA POLY-	CHESNUT ST.
1205	TECHNIC AND	CHESNUT ST.
1205	ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,	CHESN

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
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TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1870.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE TARIFF BILL.

THE House of Representatives yesterday decided to postpone all prior orders until the Appropriation bills are disposed of, and this movement will prevent the consideration of the new Tariff bill for some weeks, and probably render its passage at the present session impossible. This action is not a fair indication of the opinion of the House on the Tariff bill, for, although the postponement was opposed by the mass of the earnest friends of protection, it was favored by a number of members who are decidedly hostile to free trade, and who were influenced by a desire to hasten the consideration of measures of immediate practical importance. It is always extremely difficult, and under nearly all circumstances impossible, to thoroughly revise a tariff, and to secure a consideration, in detail, of the thousands of items upon which impost duties are levied. The attempts to complete this onerous task necessarily consume months of time, to the neglect of other pressing business, and it is not surprising that the tax on the patience of overwearied members and the eager desire to discuss such pressing subjects as the appropriation bills and the reduction of internal revenue duties produced the result recorded in yesterday's Congressional proceedings. The wisdom of any attempt to tear a whole tariff bill to pieces and to reconstruct it, item by item, is at best questionable; and in nine cases out of ten, it would be far better for the Committee of Ways and Means to begin by proposing a few partial amendments of prime importance similar to those which usually conclude Congressional labors on this subject. A thousand fears and hopes and an infinite number of derangements of business are always excited by serious efforts to ensure a general change of the tariff, and much distress and depression are frequently caused by these fruitless agitations. Above all other things, stability is essential to the development and prosperity of diversified industry, and no interest dependent upon the regulation of the tariff can be stable when every item it contains is liable to be changed at any session.

The present Congress, however, has labored so long over the Tariff bill, and it has mastered so many of its details, that it required, to induce the suspension of its labors on this subject, the powerful combination of motives involved in a confession of Mr. Schenck, on the one hand, that he did not suppose his bill would become a law at this session, and a statement of Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, that if seven appropriation bills were not considered speedily the Government would be without money after the 30th of June. A strong additional incentive to postponement was furnished by the fact that a bill to reduce internal taxation was reported yesterday, and the rejoicings with which it was received by the members show how anxious they are to respond to the earnest demands of their constituents for relief in this quarter. The sums realized from the tax on spirits and tobacco are so large that nearly all other forms of internal taxation can speedily be dispensed with, and if Congress acts promptly on this bill, taking special care to either abolish the income tax altogether or to destroy all its specially odious features, the people will cheerfully submit to a postponement of the revision of the tariff.

THE ELECTION IN NEW YORK.

AN election for a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals is progressing in New York State to-day, as well as elections for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen and certain local judicial positions in New York city. The *Times* remarked yesterday that "the most notable feature of the election to be held to-morrow is the apparent apathy which exists throughout the State," and from the tone of our exchanges, we judge that this observation is correct. Judicial elections seldom serve to thoroughly arouse the people, and disreputable as a great portion of the judiciary of New York has become, that State is no exception to the general rule. The election in the State at large is held under the judiciary amendment to the Constitution which was ratified last fall, at the same time that the revised Constitution as a whole was rejected by the people. The election is to be conducted in a somewhat peculiar manner, devised for the purpose of preventing either of the great political parties from obtaining entire control of the court of last resort. The Chief Justice is to be voted for by every elector, but for the positions of Associate Justice, each elector is to cast his vote for four candidates only, and the six who receive the largest number of votes are to be declared elected. Whichever party, therefore, carries the State, the opposite party is bound to be represented on the bench of the Court of Appeals by at least two judges—a just and wholesome regulation under any circumstances, which has caused both parties to put up some of their ablest men. The two tickets stand as follows:—

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

Republican.	*Democratic.*
Henry R. Selden.	Sanford E. Church.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Charles Mason,	William F. Allen,
Charles Andrews,	Martin Grover,
Charles J. Folger,	Rufus W. Peckham,
Robert S. Hale.	Charles A. Rapallo.

The journals of each party have conceded that the candidates of the opposition are "respectable," if nothing more, which is conceding a great deal in New York. Judge Selden, who heads the Republican ticket, has already served a full term on the bench of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals, with honor and credit. He became associated with the Republican party at its formation, but previous to that was a Democrat of free-soil proclivities. Gifted with a high order of judicial capacity, and of unquestioned private worth and personal integrity, the people of the State will be exceedingly well served if he should be successful. Mr. Folger, one of the Republican candidates for Associate Justice, has already served upon the bench, has been elected three times to the State Senate—a poor recommendation, we imagine—and left the Senate to accept the position of Sub-Treasurer of the United States in New York city, to which position he was appointed a few months ago by President Grant, as the successor of General Butterfield, who was so completely undone by the great gold conspiracy of last September. Mr. Hale, one of his colleagues upon the ticket, has also served upon the bench for a period of eight years, and has been a Representative in Congress; while the other two candidates for Associate Justice are men of high standing in their profession. Mr. Church, who heads the Democratic ticket, has long been prominent as a politician and office-seeker—much more prominent, it is feared, than is desirable in a judicial candidate, unless, indeed, his nomination and possible election is a neat device of the Tammany Sachems to kill him off for the time being, and put him out of the way for an indefinite period. Mr. Allen, who follows him on the Democratic ticket, is at present Comptroller of the State, and has also served upon the bench, doing himself credit in both positions, despite the fact that he has been very much of a politician. Messrs. Peckham and Grover have both had experience in a judicial capacity, but Mr. Rapallo as yet has had the opportunity only of proving himself to be a very fair lawyer.

The result of the election is a matter of grave doubt. During the past few years the vote in the State has stood as follows:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1864—President	368,735	361,986	6,749R
1865—Secretary of State	301,055	273,198	27,857R
1866—Governor	366,315	352,526	13,789R
1867—Secretary of State	325,099	278,029	47,930D
1868—President	419,883	429,883	10,000D
" —Governor	411,355	439,301	27,946D
1869—Secretary of State	310,733	330,974	20,241D

In case there should be a full vote, this would give a poor show for the Republican candidates, even after allowance is made for about 6000 extra colored votes which will now be polled for the first time in consequence of the property qualification being done away with by the fifteenth amendment. But the vote will not be a full one, and persons who are desirous of staking their money on the result can wager it on either side with as much safety as on the other.

The elections in New York city, as a matter of course, will be as one-sided as the handle of a jug. There are but two tickets in the field—that of Tammany Hall and that of the Republicans, the latter with no show for success whatever, although it is made up of such names as William E. Dodge, Henry Clews, and William M. Vermilye for aldermen, while the Tammany ticket teems with the worn-out political hacks who have never had any other trade but that of politics. The registration of voters shows that 2879 colored persons have put in a claim for the ballot under the amendment, but, unlike the case in this city, their unanimous support will accomplish but little towards swamping out the Democracy.

ANOTHER INDIAN RAID.

THE warm spring sun which restores animation to the venomous rattlesnakes of the plains is equally certain to incite the savage Cheyennes to murderous expeditions, and to lead to wanton slaughter of white pioneers similar to that recorded in the late despatches from Denver and St. Louis. Treaties with these fiends are of no more efficacy than compacts with wolves. If the old tradition that they are an independent people, to be dealt with as foreign nations, is to be kept up, they deserve the most severe and sanguinary punishment that the army or the assailed citizens can inflict for the violation of their treaty obligations and their merciless forays. If they are to be regarded as wards or subjects of the Government, every marauding savage warrior richly deserves death for the murders and murderous outrages in which he has participated. Both theories lead to the same conclusion, that Cavalry Sheridan cannot too soon commence a decisive and destructive campaign against the miscreants who, by making murder the chief end of their lives, have forfeited all claim to mercy.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Not Guilty* was played last evening to a fair audience, and the great battle scene and other incidents were applauded with quite as much enthusiasm as they were a few months ago when the piece was originally produced. *Not Guilty*, independently of its incidental attractions, is an interesting piece, with an exciting plot and a variety of vigorously sketched characters. The battle scene is in its way the best piece of sensationalism that has been seen in this city for a long time, and although it is not always easy to revive the interest in a drama of this kind after it has once been withdrawn from the stage, there is no reason why *Not Guilty* should not obtain a second lease of popularity and run for the balance of the season.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Joseph K. Emmett will personate "Fritz" this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entertaining performance of minstrelsy will be given this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" is in its last week at Concert Hall. This is a very interesting exhibition, and those who have not attended should do so at once.

THE PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM is now open with a fine collection of curiosities at No. 1205 Chesnut street.

THE JEFFERSON GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL will give a grand musical entertainment at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, May 25. The proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of a piano for the school.

THE SIXTH CONCERT of the West Philadelphia Choral Society will be given at Musical Fund Hall on Thursday evening next. A fine programme will be presented.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ PARTY COLORS.

LIGHT KID GLOVES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
A FRESH AND MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT AT
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

WANAMAKER'S,
CLOTHING FOR BOYS.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

OUR READY-MADE CLOTHING
is as fine as
CUSTOM WORK.
ELEGANT SPRING GOODS
OF
UNEQUALLED STYLISHNESS AND BEAUTY.

☞ OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK,
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1870.

PARK CARRIAGE SERVICE.
TARIFF OF RATES.

1. For a single trip to George's Hill, one person..... 30 cents.
2. For a round trip to George's Hill and return..... 50 cents.
3. For a single trip to Belmont Mansion, by way of George's Hill (*when road is completed*)..... 40 cents.
4. For a round trip to Belmont Mansion, and return..... 60 cents.

Passengers have the privilege to pay for the round trip and take tickets for their return trip from George's Hill or Belmont Mansion, which may be used on any day.

5. Tickets, good for any day or trip, can be obtained at the following prices:—
For five round trips to George's Hill..... $2 00
For five round trips to Belmont Mansion..... 2 50
6. Carriages are provided, in addition to those making the regular trips, which can be engaged by the hour, at the following rates:—
When used by one person, per hour, or less time..... $1 50
When used by two persons, per hour, or less time..... 1 75

and 25 cents for each additional person who may originally engage the carriage. No vacant seat in a carriage thus engaged shall be used by any one not of the original party, except by their express consent.

Published for the information of the public, by order of the Committee on Superintendance of Police.
DAVID F. FOLEY,
5 6 fstu8t Secretary Park Commission.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.
(Agent for Steinway & Sons since 1856.) [4 15tf4p

☞ PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms,
100 PIANOS,
new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month.
J. E. GOULD,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS.,' and other PIANOS
ONLY AT GOULD'S.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS
world-renowned,
ONLY AT GOULD'S. 5 5 thstu 2mrp

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 228 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

☞ BRANCH OFFICE, CONTINENTAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
PITTSBURG, April 30, 1870.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Continental Improvement Company will be held in the Branch Office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburg (corner of PENN and TENTH Streets), on TUESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the current year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. And also for the purpose of considering and acting upon the provisions of the Supplement to the Charter of said Company, approved Twenty-fourth day of March, 1870.
W. R. SHELBY,
5 2 14t Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.

By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 16 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

☞ THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS having been injured by the recent storm, the Exhibition of the Life-sized Painting of
SHERIDAN'S RIDE
is postponed for a few days. 10

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst at 8 o'clock. [5 12 12t

☞ C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA.—Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 25 1m4p*

POLITICAL.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES
will be held at the ASSEMBLY BUILDING, Southwest corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets, on
TUESDAY EVENING,
May 17, 1870, at 8 o'clock, to elect an Executive Committee to serve the ensuing year.

All active members of the organization are invited to participate.

By order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY C. HAWKINS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, May 10, 1870. 5 14 3t

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870,

F. T. WALTON,

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 19 rp5

$20,000, $15,000, $10,000, AND SEVERAL sums of $5000 to loan at par on mortgage of city property. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No 429 WALNUT Street. 5 14 4t*

CLOTHING.

COACHMEN'S COATS.
OF FINE Blue, Brown, or Grey Cloth.
AMPLE for protection, indispensable for comfort.
CUT with reference to comfort, as well as beauty.
HANDSOMELY trimmed and finished in fine style.
MADE to order at short notice, or ready, and on hand.
ELEGANT assortment for the driver on the box.
NONE SO GOOD or so cheap as at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.
SPRING Style of Coachmen's Coats now ready.

COATS FOR THE COACHMEN.
OPPORTUNITY now for great Spring Bargains.
ABUNDANCE of every description of new style.
TRY OUR TEN DOLLAR SUITS !!!!!!!!!!
STOCK all reduced in price to suit everybody.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL.
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 7 3mrp

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.
A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panoramas just received. 11 10 rp

LOOKING-GLASSES,
Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.,
A large selection.
PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, with revised *very low* prices.
RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.
ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.
JAMES S EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
5 13 PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT HOLMESBURG, PA., containing 8½ acres, 5 of which are handsomely laid out in lawn and garden, and 3½ acres in pasture, that can be cut up into building lots.

The whole property fronts on the road leading to the Railroad Station, which is distant only five minutes' walk.

House 40 by 40 feet, three stories high, piazza on three sides, back kitchen; all with all the modern conveniences.

Stone stable and carriage-house, 30 by 35 feet; stable-yard and chicken-house; convenient to the schools, churches, and stores; communication almost hourly. For price and terms, which will be accommodating, apply to No. 23 North WATER Street. 5 10 6uths6t

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-story Residence No. 254 Franklin street, opposite the Square. Apply to WM. ROSSELL ALLEN, No. 234 WALNUT Street. 14 3t*

GERMANTOWN—FOR SALE, A Modern Villa, 14 rooms. Near Depot. Terms easy. CHARLES H. STOKES,
5 3 16t* No. 4829 MAIN Street, Germantown.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE; central location; modern conveniences.

Address "W. H. C.," Box 1669 Philadelphia Post Office. 5 2 tf rp

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

STORE TO LET.—ON THE FIRST OF July the Store Property, No. 37 S. SECOND Street, 26 feet by 100. The upper rooms, 26 by 50, could be altered to allow a private entrance from Second street, and by subletting would materially reduce the rent.
Address J. B. OKIE,
5 4 tf COMMERCIAL ROOMS, Philada.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN LODGERS, in a small family, without children, a pleasant FRONT ROOM, comfortably furnished, in a desirable locality, use of bath, with hot and cold water. Address, with reference, J. M. B., EVENING TELEGRAPH Office. 5 13 4t

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with all the modern conveniences, on LOCUST Avenue, near Willow avenue, Germantown, three minutes walk from Church Lane Station. Immediate possession. Apply to SCOTT & DAY,
5 5 thstu 6t* No. 38 North THIRD Street.

GERMANTOWN—A FURNISHED COTTAGE to rent for six months. Within five minutes of depot. CHARLES H. STOKES,
5 3 16t* No. 4829 MAIN Street, Germantown.

GERMANTOWN—SEVERAL COTTAGES to rent and for sale. CHARLES H. STOKES,
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WANTS.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE
Richardson-McFarland Tragedy.
A FULL AND IMPARTIAL ACCOUNT,
Containing all the Suppressed Evidence, the Intercepted Love Letters, New and Interesting Information, the Spicy Letters of Mrs. Lu Calhoun. Also, Mrs. McFarland's celebrated Letter in vindication of herself and her friends.
THE BOOK IS SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.
Price 25 cents. Our usual liberal discount to agents and all who buy to sell again. Apply to, or address
BARCLAY & CO.,
11 9 No. 610 ARCH Street.

$20,000 WANTED.—A PARTNER IN A staple and profitable business, partly manufacturing, and monopoly. Address confidentially, "W. WILSON," Office "TELEGRAPH." 5 16 3t*

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FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

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Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Organized 1850. *Income* 1869, $1,187,186·44

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J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad, 238 S. Third street.
George Nugent, Gentleman, residence, Germantown.
Albert C. Roberts, Ex-President Fourth Nat. Bank.
Philip B. Mingle, Seed Merchant, 103 Market street.
Hon. Alex. G. Cattell, U. S. Senator.
Isaac Hazlehurst, Attorney at Law, 108 Walnut street.
L. M. Whilldin, Merchant, 20 and 22 South Front street.
Henry K. Bennett, Merchant, 745 South Fourth street.
George W. Hill, Ex-President Seventh Nat. Bank.
James L. Claghorn, President Commercial Nat. Bank.
John Wanamaker, Oak Hall Clothing House, 818 and 820 Chesnut street.

THE AMERICAN issues policies on all desirable plans at low rates, and for security and promptness in writing losses is unsurpassed by any Company in the United States.

S. E. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.
Reliable men wanted as Agents. 4 9 16 23 tuths10trp

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MOURNING DRY GOODS
FOR MAY SALES.

BESSON & SON
HAVE LATELY RECEIVED

Black Hernanis, all widths and qualities, 50 cents to $3 75; English Grenadines, 25 cents; Silk Grenadines, etc.

Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks, of the best makes only, from $1 50 to $5.

Black Alpacas, 37½ to 75 cents; Glossy Mohairs, 62½c. to $1 25; Australian Crapes, 50 to 75 cents; Mohair Tamises or French Alpacas, 62½c. to $1.

Black Ground and White Ground English and French Lawns, Jaconets and Organdies, 25 to 50 cents; Plain Black Lawns, Organdies and French Jaconets.

Black Thibet, Hernani, Crape Maretz, and Barege Square Shawls; Hernani Points.

Second Mourning Dress Goods and Grey Mixed Poplins, from 18¾ cents to $1 25; yard-wide Black and White English Chintzes.

Black English Bombazines; Black Silk Challies; All-wool Mousselines, Tamises, Batistes, Parisiennes, etc.

Rich English Crapes and Crape Veils; Jouvin's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves; Silk Gloves; Ribbons; Parasols and Sun Umbrellas; Ruffled Skirts.

And all other Goods requisite for Mourning attire.

Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 CHESNUT Street,
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FURNITURE.

YOU!
WILL NOT FIND THE
Bottom of Prices
IN
FURNITURE
AND THE GREATEST VARIETY OF
STYLES
UNTIL YOU HAVE VISITED
THE
GREAT FURNITURE
Emporium
OF
RICHMOND & CO.,
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GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE
AT
HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
$100,000 WORTH
AT
AUCTION PRICES.
All Warranted as First-class Goods.
GEO. J. HENKELS.
5 14 stuth1mrp

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Importers, Manufacturers and sellers
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings,
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding
ETC. ETC., 3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

THE VATICAN,
No. 1010 CHESNUT Street.
Garden Vases, classical designs.
Garden Vases at all prices.
Garden Vases at $2 50.
Garden Vases at $3 00.
Garden Vases at $4 00.
Garden Vases at $5 00.
Garden Vases at $6 00.
Garden Vases at $7 00.
Garden Vases at $8 00.
Garden Vases at $10 00.
Garden Statuary, Flower Pots, and Hanging Vases in great variety.
No decoration adds to the natural beauties of the garden or lawn—and at so little expense—as a few Vases filled with flowering plants. 4 20 1m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Canoe and Ticking, etc., No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 yrtuth

GROCERIES, ETC.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
Are pleased to call the attention of families to the following articles which in quality, cannot be excelled:
BUTLER'S HEAD RICE.
NEWBOLD'S JERSEY HAMS.
STOKES' JERSEY HAMS.
MARYLAND HAMS.
DAVIS' DIAMOND HAMS.
WESTPHALIA HAMS.
SUGAR-CURED DRIED BEEF and TONGUES, for summer use.

NEW CROP TEAS.
YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, IMPERIAL, OOLONG, CHULAN, SOUCHONG, JAPAN, and ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

COFFEES.
LIBERIA, EAST INDIA, MOCHA, OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, JAMAICA, WASHED, CARACCAS, MARACAIBO, LAGUAYRA, Etc. Etc.

These are all selected with care, and can be offered with the strongest guarantee for their purity and quality.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, made strictly from the best quality of Southern White Wheat, and as fine as any in this country.

To families about removing to the country, we offer a large stock of Fancy Groceries from which to select their supplies. Their orders will be carefully packed and delivered free of charge to any of the depots in the city. All goods warranted and sold in the unbroken package at the lowest wholesale price.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,
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GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

WE HAVE RECEIVED ANOTHER
INVOICE OF THE
WOOL HERNANIES.
PERKINS & CO.,
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TRADE MARK.
Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
Exclusively of their own importation,
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CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS
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WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET.
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DREXEL & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO.
New York. Paris. [3 1

WASHING MACHINES.

ONE THOUSAND.
Only Three Months in the Market.
THE KING WASHER.
IN USE BUT THREE MONTHS. 1000 OF THEM HAVE BEEN SOLD.
IT WILL DO YOUR WASHING BETTER AND MORE ECONOMICAL AND IN LESS TIME THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE. [5 5 thstu3mrp
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
J. H. COYLE & CO.,
No. 516 MARKET STREET.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,
No. 540 N. FIFTH ST., Philadelphia.
Principal Agency for Cottages and Lots at CAPE MAY and ATLANTIC CITY. 4 14 2m4p

FRED. SYLVESTER.
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
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FERTILIZERS.

FARMERS AND TRUCKERS, USE BAUGH'S
RAWBONE PHOSPHATE.
The best manure for all crops.
BAUGH & SONS, Manufacturers,
5 3 tuf 4t rp No. 20 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

BAUGH'S RAWBONE PHOSPHATE,
$44 A BAG.
Also pure GROUND RAW BONES, for sale by
BAUGH & SONS, Manufacturers,
5 3 tuf 4t rp No. 20 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1870.

The "Spoons" of Central Park.

Go to Central Park of a Sunday night if you wish to see happy love in lowly life. When you lose sight of the hundred lights of the Garden Concert, you might easily imagine yourself fifty miles away from everywhere, rambling through a moonlit Arcadia dedicated to the working people. At such an hour Central Park is the poor man's paradise. It abounds in green secluded alcoves where fragrant leaves embower, and balmy waters roll, and bashfulness becomes eloquent and poetic, and the emotion between sweetheart and lover finds a rhyme for itself in the beauty and silence of the hour. There is not a solitary nook which is not thus divinely niched with Kate and Thomas, or Biddy and Patrick. Let us hope there are few Juans and Julias among these humble lovers. Of all the nights in the week, Sunday night at Central Park is a heavenly time for "spoons." You see them beneath the trees, along the bridges, in the boats, beside the lake, down the alleys, above the rocks, and all over. Every other class unites at other times in usurping these precincts, but on Sunday evening the park is understood to be set apart for the occupation of lovers of low degree. To sing their praises aright a newspaper Boccaccio would be required. You hear the car-bells of the various avenues tinkling faintly in the distance, but poetic fancy transmutes them into the sound of cattle-bells. The lights and music from the garden concert come in sweeps and flushes, but they seem like fairy unrealities disassociated from lager-bier and refreshment in general. The world seems made for love, and our hewers of wood and drawers of water seem to have the best right to it.

Insanity as a Crime-Coverer.

Insanity covers more sins than even charity did. The insanity ascribed to criminals is the charity of the nineteenth century. Not to refer to a recent case that will be in every one's mind, witness that of a suicide which took place a day or two ago at Long Island, where the self-murderer tied his legs together and managed somehow to fetter his arms, and then flung himself into a wheel-race. And cases as bad as this are occurring around us every day. But when the insane man, instead of taking his own life takes that of another, there is some show of reason in the petition that has been got up by a number of women in this city, praying Governor Hoffman that one McFarland may be imprisoned in a lunatic asylum, in order that citizens may be protected from him. Of course, these women are the gritty-natured Amazons, the women of the sterner sex who have already done so much gabbling and so little good. But if they succeed in confining this fellow, many will be the women of the softer sex who will rise up and call them blessed.

Lamp-post Law.

In this city it is not theft to appropriate newspapers one finds on the outside of lamp-post boxes. A case of this kind, where a Chinaman helped himself to some newspapers that were thus lying loose, has just been decided by a court in this city. Not being inside the boxes, they were not considered to be in the custody of the United States. The general public appears to labor under the delusion that so long as newspapers and letters touch a lamp-post box they are as good as delivered, and I have been much edified and interested in observing the sweet and lambent confidence which old ladies sometimes evince in human nature by depositing outside the box unstamped letters, accompanied by three pennies to defray the postage.

Mr. Stockton's Play.

Mr. J. D. Stockton's delightful comedy of *Fox vs. Goose* was presented last evening for the first time at Mr. Booth's Theatre, Mr. Clarke taking the part of "Jack Gosling." The comedy, as Philadelphians have reason to know, is written in Mr. Stockton's most spirited and sparkling vein, and furnished the genius of Mr. Clarke with the opportunity for displaying itself in the rarest and most genial phases of humor. It was attended by one of the largest and most cultured audiences of the season, who were evidently attracted by that important event, the production by a genuine American actor of a genuine American play, written expressly for him by a genuine American author. Very soon Mrs. Waller, who is to next season fill the position now occupied by Miss Morant, will appear in a "grand romantic play." In some characters Mrs. Waller is an effective and beautiful actress, but when she rants, as she too often does, her voice is painfully ragged. It sounds as though it had been hung on a clothes-line in a hail-storm and the pegs had blown away.

Exit "Mawworm."

The Rev. Charles B. Smythe had no weeping eyes to wipe when he bade farewell on Sunday to his congregation in the Eleventh Street Presbyterian Church. Although there was more sorrow than anger in his look, he did not melt, but sternly reminded his parishioners that they would remember what they had done and be sorry for it when it was too late. I have no disposition to join with those narrow-minded cynics who gloat over the failings of ministers of the Gospel; but there is a ludicrous as well as a sorrowful side to the subject, and Mr. Smythe's cheek in defending his conduct deprives him of all the sympathy which would otherwise be held in reserve for him. Now that he is relieved from clerical duties, there is no reason why he should not prepare a new *libretto* for *The Black Crook*, which they say is to be revived. Like "Mawworm," he "likes to be despised."

Sunday Reading-Rooms.

The question whether the reading-room of the Mercantile Library shall be opened on Sunday is beginning to be agitated again, and a meeting will be held to-night for the purpose of deciding it. Is it any worse for a poor man or woman to sit and read in a public place on the Sabbath than for a rich man to sit and read in his own library? After all, the question tapers down to that. Among the directors of that library is a reform party, which is in favor of having the room open, but they will probably have a hard fight with the opposition.

The Country Parson.

The country parson is in town. You cannot thread a thoroughfare or an intersecting by-street without encountering the black suit, the black kid gloves, and the white tie of the rural clergyman who has come to join in the May anniversaries. He has brought his best sermons with his best clothes, and has polished his boots and his brains for the occasion. He dreams of metropolitan revivals of which he shall be the instigator, and all his castles in the air are peopled with protracted meetings. For once in a lifetime he lectures before a congregation of fashionable saints and sinners, all equally well dressed, and all presenting fronts of imperturbable and impenetrable indifference. Let us think kindly of our green, good brother, and act genially to him, and send him back to his vegetable garden, and his small salary, and large family, and hob-nailed fold under the impression that he has not sojourned among us in vain.

ALI BABA.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Conflagration in North Carolina.

A Town Nearly Destroyed.

Important Naval Intelligence.

The Increase of Our Commerce.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Destructive Fire in North Carolina.

NORFOLK, Va., May 17.—The entire business part of the town of Henderson, North Carolina, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was first discovered issuing from a store on Main street, belonging to Dr. Debrian. It spread very rapidly, and soon burned every building on both sides of the street for a distance of two hundred yards. Every business house in the town was destroyed. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is roughly estimated at $50,000, only a small portion of which was covered by insurance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Upon the close of the present academic year at the Naval Academy leave has been granted to Assistant Professor Bernard Maurice until Sept. 30, with permission to visit Europe.

Secretary Robeson has appointed Jacob H. Bogert an acting gunner in the navy.

Vice-Admiral Porter had a lengthy interview with the President yesterday in relation to the best method of increasing our commerce in all parts of the world.

FROM NEW YORK.

Break in the Erie Canal.

UTICA, May 17.—A serious break occurred in the Erie Canal this morning at the dry dock, one mile above Whitesboro. One boat was carried through the tow-path. About one hundred feet of the track of the New York Central Railroad was carried away, and no trains can pass until the damage is repaired.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Stocks strong. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 114¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865 do., 112; do. do. new, 114½; do. 1867, 114⅝; do. 1868, 114½; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 94; Canton Co., 71; Cumberland preferred, 50; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 101⅞; Erie, 23½; Reading, 105½; Adams Express, 66½; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 99¾; Illinois Central, 141½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 121½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¾; Western Union Telegraph, 35¼.

FROM DELAWARE.

Burning of a Hotel.

LEWES, May 17.—The Atlantic Hotel at this place was burned down about 9 o'clock this morning. By the efforts of the citizens the adjoining buildings were saved, although a high wind prevailed from the southeast. Loss on building about $4000. The lessee, S. T. Hazzard, loses about $2000 in furniture. No insurance.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 17.—Sugar on the spot firmer, but not higher. Sperm oil firm. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. @62s. 3d.

LONDON, May 17—Noon.—Consols opened at 94⅛ for money, and 94⅛@94⅜ for account. American securities quiet and steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 88¼; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 85¾. Stocks firm. Erie Railroad, 18½; Illinois Central, 118¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—Noon.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝@11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Pork is quoted at 112s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 17—2 P. M.—Consols, 94¼ for money and 94⅜ for account. American securities and stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—2 P. M.—Cotton is a shade easier; middling uplands, 11@11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d.

California Wheat, 9s. 8d.@9s. 9d.; red winter Wheat, 8s. 11d.@9s.; red Western, 8s. 3d. Receipts of Wheat for three days, 85,000 quarters, all American. Flour, 20s. 3d. Corn, 29s. 6d. Peas, 35s. 6d. Bacon, 64s. for short ribbed middles.

THE DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

The Commander of the Wanderer—The Companion of Lopez and Walker.

General J. Egbert Farnum, one of the most erratic and reckless spirits of the period, died yesterday at his residence in New York. General Farnum was born in New Jersey, April 1, 1824, and received his education in Pottsville, Pa. During the Mexican war he was sergeant-major of the 1st Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Wynkoop, serving with marked distinction until the close of hostilities. He was with Walker in his Nicaraguan expedition, serving with the filibuster up to the date of his capture.

General Farnum's love of adventure led him with the wildest and bravest to take service in the Quitman, Lopez, and other filibustering expeditions fitted out from this country, and in all of them he bore a conspicuous part. He was also commander of the slave yacht Wanderer, of Savannah, and was captured in his first attempt at landing a cargo of slaves in Georgia.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion he entered the army as Major of the 1st Excelsior Regiment of New York. He soon rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and afterwards to that of colonel, and was breveted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services. General Farnum participated in nearly all of the battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged, and was severely wounded through both legs at Williamsburg, on the 7th of May, 1862. Subsequently he returned to his regiment, but his wounds forced him to retire from active service and accept a colonelcy in the 11th Veteran Reserve Corps.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Acquital of Migrath.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

In the case of J. W. Migrath, charged with an attempt to commit an outrage on a little girl, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Homicide Cases.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Peirce.

This morning the session of this Court for the trial of homicide cases was begun.

George W. Black (colored), who was indicted jointly with Thomas Hill (colored), for the murder of John Nagle, on the 9th of March last, was this morning arraigned and entered a plea of not guilty.

The cases of Levi Wilmer (colored), charged with the murder of his wife, and William Atkinson (colored), charged with the murder of a companion of whom he was jealous, were continued until to-morrow.

The case called for trial was that of George W. Stinaman, charged with the murder of John Force, by stabbing him in the abdomen, in a public house at the northwest corner of Front and Morris streets. At the close of our report the jury was being called to the box.

Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The Court is to-day engaged in the trial of a Bucks county bankruptcy case, in which the assignees of James B. Harley, a bankrupt, seek to recover from Paul Applebach and John Ahlum the value of a horse, carriage, and set of harness alleged to have been delivered to them by Harley as part payment of an indebtedness, and in fraud of his other creditors. On trial.

A Bogus Indiana Divorce Upset.

A divorce case of more than ordinary interest, and which has attracted the sympathy of a large circle in this city, has but recently been decided in Indiana.

Mrs. Martha Lafitte Johnson was astonished some months ago by receiving a notification that her husband, Mr. William R. A. Johnson, had obtained a divorce from her on the false allegation of her desertion. She had received no notice of such proceedings, therefore had no opportunity to vindicate her rights. Her counsel, Mr. George Northrop, however, immediately proceeded to Indiana, and there obtained proofs that false witnesses had been procured to accomplish the outrage. He spared no trouble in establishing before the courts such proofs of the infamy of the prosecution, that against all precedents in such cases in Indiana, a new trial was granted to Mrs. Johnson, and a decree made in her favor, with alimony and the exclusive control of her child. Thus justice has been accorded to an injured lady who had the courage to claim her rights even from an Indiana tribunal.

If it is painful to record but too frequently the shameful proceedings of lawyers, so styled, who disgrace their profession by tampering with law and justice, it is gratifying also to notice the noble and, we will add, successful exertions of one of our prominent members of the Philadelphia bar, who, in presence of so many obstacles, did not hesitate to seek for and obtain justice, in defiance of malignity and falsehood. Mr. George Northrop has proven by his success in the present instance that unjust divorces obtained under false pretenses, even in the State of Indiana, can be set aside when an upright lawyer fears not to labor for the cause of justice.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, May 17, 1870.

The usual bank statement yesterday gives further proof of an extremely dull and easy money market. There is a slight falling off in specie and loans, of the latter to the amount of $178,795, which is due to the apathy existing in trade circles. On the other hand, the deposits have increased $637,544, and the legal-tenders $393,520. The dulness which has marked the course of the loan market during the week is faithfully reflected in the very heavy reduction in the clearings, amounting to $8,339,799.

There is some demand for call loans, but it is quite moderate, and rates continue as last quoted.

Gold opened at 114¾, advanced to 115, and closed about noon at 114¾, the opening figure. There was a strong upward movement but very little speculation.

Government bonds were stronger, advancing about ⅛@¼ in sympathy with gold.

There was considerable business at the Stock Board, and prices generally advanced. Sales of State 6s, second series, at 107¾, and City 6s, new bonds, at 102¾. Lehigh gold loan was active and steady, with sales at 93¾.

Reading Railroad was in good demand, with sales at 52½, but closing at 52.44. Pennsylvania was sought after, with sales at 56⅛. Camden and Amboy changed hands at 120, Minehill at 52⅝@52¾, and Lehigh Valley at 57. 36¼ was offered for Catawissa preferred, and 29¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares we notice sales of Schuylkill preferred at 16⅜, b. o. No further sales, but prices were very firm.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 C & A m 6s,'33	90¾	400 sh Penna.ls.b60.	56¼
$2000 City 6s, N.5s.	102½	128 do.....ls.	56⅜
$14200 do.....ls.	102⅜	1 sh Kens'n Bank.	129
$3000 Pa 6s, 2 se..ls.	107¾	400 sh Read R...ls.	52¾
$3000 C & Am 6s, 89. lots...	93⅝	200 do.....ls.	52⅝45
$900 Read deb bds.	82¾	200 do.....	52⅝
$700 do.....	82¾	100 do.....c.	52½
$900 do.....	82¾	500 do...b5wn.	52¾
$5000 Pa & N Y Ct 7s	93½	15 sh Cam & Am R.	120
$1000 Elmira 7s....	94¾	44 sh Minehill R.ls.	52⅞
$2000 N Pa 7s.....	88	30 do.....ls.	52¾
$2000 do.....	88	100 sh Sch N Pf.b60	16¾
$500 Sch N 6s, 82...	88		

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10:00 A. M.	114¾	11:15 A. M.	115
10:20 "	114¾	11:20 "	114⅞
10:35 "	114¾	11:45 "	115

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅜@112⅝; do., 1864, 111⅞@112⅛; do., 1865, 112@112⅛; do. do., July, 114⅛@114⅜; do. do., 1867, 114⅝@114⅞; do. 1868, 114⅝@114¾; 10-40s, 108½@108¾; Pacifics, 112⅛@112⅞. Gold, 114¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; do., 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1864, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, 112@112⅛; do. 1865, new, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1867, do. 114⅝@114¾; do. 1868, do., 114⅝@114¾; 10-40s, 108½@108¾; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112½@112¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114¾@115; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $860@870; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $770@780.

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The general characteristic of Wall street to-day was dullness. The street was devoid of the usual sensational telegrams from Washington, unless we except the announcement that the new Tax bill proposes an abolition of all taxation on gross receipts—a measure of the highest importance to the railway interest.

"The gold market was heavy at the opening and under a pressure of sales intended to induce an increase of the short interest as well as to make a good starting point for the 'bulls,' who have planned a startling demonstration this summer, the price went off to 114⅜, but then steadily advanced to 114⅝, closing strong at 114¾.

"The prominent feature of the beginning of the weekly business was the ease in the money market. Borrowers on prime collaterals were freely accommodated at three to four per cent., and on the usual miscellaneous stock collaterals at four to five. A number of bank officers were on the street to-day endeavoring to place large amounts at four per cent. Accommodation at bank is freely had by good customers, while in the open market prime commercial paper is current at six to six and a half per cent.

"Foreign exchange was firm on the basis of 109¾ for prime bankers' sixty-day and 110¼ for sight sterling bills.

"The Government market was dull and steady, the lower ruling of gold in the early part of the day seeming to have little influence, while the later advance simply strengthened prices."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 17.—Bark.—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $37 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is scarce and ranges from $8 to $8·50 per 64 lbs. Timothy is held at $6·75@7. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·25.

The Flour market is quiet, but with a continuation of light receipts and stocks, particularly of desirable grades of extra families, relatively high prices for Wheat, holders are firm in their views. The sales foot up 900 barrels for the supply of the local trade, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·37½@6; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·50@6·75; and fancy brands at $7·25@8·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is unchanged; 500 barrels sold at $5·25.

The offerings of prime Wheat are small, and this is the only description for which there is any considerable inquiry. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·35@1·40. Rye ranges from $1·03 to $1·05 for Western. Corn is quiet at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of 4500 bushels Delaware and Pennsylvania yellow at $1·11@1·12; and 1000 bushels do. "blue-eyed" at $1·09. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at 64@65c.

Whisky is very quiet; we quote iron-bound packages $1·09@1·10.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, May 17.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Alice, from Havana; brig Mary Oliver, from Porto Rico; brig John Richards, from Porto Rico. Passed out—Brig Iris, for Cardenas; brig Chesapeake, for Demarara.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 17

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....66 | 11 A. M.....72 | 2 P. M.....73

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, Quincy Point, Sinnickson & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr W. Wilson, Tussey, Salem, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Marion Gage, Heather, Boston, do.
Schr Jos. Maxfield, May, Boston, do.
SchrR. W. Tull, Robbins, Bath, do.
Schr Lehman Blew, Buckalew, Somerset, do.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, Quincy Point, do.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Somerset, do.
Brig Geo. E. Prescott, Buckminster, Portsmouth, Sinnickson & Co.
Brig Jennie Morton, Gamage, Fortune Island, Souder & Adams.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr William and James, Outten, 5 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Fannie G. Warren, Dickerson, 3 days from Middletown, Conn., with curbstone to captain.
Schr Palladium, Ryder, 6 days from Newport, R.I., with fish to captain.
Schr Penna. & Reading RR. No. 46, Davis, from Pawtucket, R. I.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Providence.
Schr Morning Light, Simmons, from Rappahannock.
Schr Chas. Cooper, Nickerson, from Chatham, Ct.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 17.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Tiger, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.
Mary E. Davis, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
B. E. Shaiffer, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Delaware, with wheat to Hoffman & Kennedy.
F. Coleman, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Son.
Two Annies, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.
A. Page, Son & Co., with lumber, for St. George's, Del.
Royal Arch and Sans Souci, with coal, for Wilmington, Del.
Maggie, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Adeliza, Wright, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Schr Belle Halladay, hence for Norwich, at New London 14th inst.
Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, hence, below Fall River 14th inst.

CITY ITEMS.

OUR SPRING STYLES IN STOCK.
FULL SUPPLY.
ALL KINDS,
ALL SIZES,
ALL STYLES,
MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
READY-MADE OR IN THE PIECE,
TO BE MADE TO ORDER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

SEE what our workmen do.—
They reupholster and cover furniture,
They cut and fit furniture covers,
They mend and varnish furniture,
They alter and put down carpets,
They make over mattresses,
They hang curtains and shades,
They cover glasses, chandeliers, etc.
They do everything in a first-class manner that could be expected of a first-class upholsterer.
Charges low—Promptness—Satisfaction.
ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

A SINGLE TRIAL OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. Gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

FOR UPWARDS OF THIRTY YEARS MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing safety and success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. Perfectly safe in all cases.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.
In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.
PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

YOUNGER BY TWENTY YEARS is the appearance of the man of fifty, or the lady of—never mind how many summers—after he or she has charmed away the grey hairs with PHALON'S VITALIA. Pleasant, clear, and transparent. No sediment.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

CUSTOMER CLOTHING.—
EVERY GARMENT AN ADVERTISEMENT.
EVERY SUIT A CARD
In favor of
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

CUSTOMER CLOTHING
cut and made in style unsurpassed by any other first-class house in America.
PRICES AS LOW AS ELSEWHERE AT
CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 Chesnut street.

MAGNETS! MAGNETS! MAGNETS!
MAGNETS! OR MAGNETS!
MAGNETS! MAGNETS!
HOW WE ATTRACT THE PEOPLE.

Our Low Prices are a Magnet.—Thousands of People are attracted by the fact that Prices are the Lowest at OAK HALL.

Our Superior Clothing is a Magnet.—Thousands of people are attracted by the Superiority of the Clothing at OAK HALL.

Our Splendid Accommodations are a Magnet.—Thousands of people are attracted by our immense buildings and ample accommodations at OAK HALL.

Our Sure Fits are a Magnet.—Thousands of people are attracted by the certainty of being well fitted every time at OAK HALL.

Our Spring Suits are a Magnet.—Thousands of people are attracted by the beautiful Spring Suits now selling for $8 and upward at OAK HALL.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
MARKET Street and SIXTH.
MARKET Street and SIXTH.
MARKET Street and SIXTH.

DIED.

BARNES.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 15th instant, REBECCA BARNES, in her 87th year.

Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Sarah B. Iredell, Horshamville, on Fourth-day morning at 11 o'clock. Friends will take the S A. M. train, N. P. R. R., to Fort Washington.

FLYNN.—On the 14th instant, Mr. JOHN FLYNN, a native of Clara, Kings county, Ireland, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Dennis Conway, No. 1238 N. Twelfth street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MACPHERSON.—In this city, on the 15th instant, MARIA MACPHERSON, daughter of the late General William Macpherson, in the 87th year of her age.

MURPHY.—On the 15th instant, MARY ANN, wife of John C. Murphy, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 732 S. Second street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 5 15 2d DIAMON'S, No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS

HOWELL, FINN & CO.,
S. W. Corner Ninth and Chesnut Streets,

Having made special arrangements with leading French manufacturers for the exclusive sale of their goods in the United States, we are now receiving Cretonne Papers, with the Furniture Covering to match; Imitations of Stamp Leathers, Gobelins, Tapestries, Brocades, etc., together with a large variety of low-priced French Papers—all personal selections by one of our firm at the manufactories in Paris. And we shall be in receipt of all that is new in design and pattern as they are brought out in France.

We give particular attention to our
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
And send our Paper Hangers to any part of the country. 5 14stuthst

HOWELL, FINN & CO.

DRY GOODS.
F. M. CALDWELL,
No. 51 N. EIGHTH Street.

Black Silks, 87c., $1, $1·37, $1·50, $1·62, $1·75, $1·87, $2, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3.
Black Satin (cut bias), $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2·50.
Black Alpaca and Pure Mohair, 25c. up to $1.
Black All-wool Delaine, 7-4, 62c., 75c., 87c.
Black Tamise, $1, $1·12½.
Black Grenadine, All-wool and Silk and Wool, 37c., 50c., 62c., 75c., $1.
Black Grenadine, 2 yards wide, $2·75, $3, $3·50.
Black English Barege, 25c., 28c., 31c.
Colored Silks, Blue, Brown, and Green, $1·25.
Do. do. Blue, Brown, Pink, White, etc., $1·75.
Plaid Silks, $1·37, $1·50.
Japanese Silks, $1, $1·12½.
Do. do. Dress Patterns, $12, $13, $14, $15.
Silk Poplinette, $1; Striped, Plaid, and Plain.
Silk Poplinette, Figured, $1·25.
Silk and Wool Barege, $1, $1·12.
Silk and Wool Rolled Poplins, 75c.
Figured English Grenadine, 20, 25c.
Do. French Grenadine, 45, 50, 62c.
Colored Linen for Dresses.
Pink and Buff French Lawn, 25, 31c.
French Chintz, Pink, Buff, and Blue.
French Lisle Ginghams, 25c.
Mottled Mohair and Poplins, 25, 31, 37c.
Mottled Poplin, 6-4 wide, 37, 50, 62, 75c.
Striped Mohair, 25c., wide goods.
Japanese Poplin, 25, 31c.
Shirting Linens, very cheap.
Wash Damask Table Linen, 37, 44, 50, 62c.
Linen Towels, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 31, 37c.
Birdeye Linen, 25 up to 75c.
Hemstitched Linen Hdkfs., 12½, 15, 20, 25, 31c.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 15, 25, 31, 37, 50c.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Corded Hdkfs., 25, 31c.
Plaid Nainsooks and Swiss Muslin.
Plain Nainsooks, Cambric, Swiss Muslin.
French Muslin, French Jaconet.
Puffed Muslin, 62c.
Tucked Muslin, extra cheap, 28, 31, 37, 40c.
Figured Pique, 25, 31, 37, 50c.
Corded Pique, 37, 50, 62c.
French Corded Pique, 62c. 5 16stu2t

1870.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Positive and Peremptory Sale for the Next Sixty Days
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

Goods having been offered to me "SO CHEAP," I have been tempted to buy very largely, and am now determined to CUT DOWN MY STOCK very considerably, and THEREFORE offer Special Bargains
IN DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR
LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, and CORSETS,
BEST KID GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., Etc. Etc.,
DOMESTICS of every make and quality.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 28 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
WHITE MARBLE STORE,
WILL SELL TO-DAY,
BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS, $1, 1·25, 1·50, 1·75, 2.
BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS, $2·25, 2·50, 2·75, 3, up to 5.
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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

HARMLESS DOVES.

From the N. Y. World.

It is not to be denied that the "female-suffrage movement," so far as it has yet exerted any influence at all upon human society, has unpleasantly disturbed the heretofore amicable relations of the sexes, shaken the ancient peace of many a connubial bower, and added new terrors to matrimony in many a celibate mind. Of course, we do not for a moment believe this to have been the object of its promoters. We dare say, indeed, that the most earnest and the most estimable of their number will be loudest in denying that any such effects have been produced by it. But, with the deepest respect for these earnest and estimable souls, we must beg them to remember that we speak as men speaking of men and for men, and to reflect that no woman can possibly enter like a man into the nature of a man. Our excellent but erring sisters know not fully what they are doing. We know whereof we affirm, and we are sorry to know it. Aristophanes has painted so lively a picture of the disastrous domestic consequences ensuing upon a great secession or "barring out" of the female sex in antique Athens that one may well be excused for contemplating with some uneasiness the prospect of a similar policy to be suddenly adopted by the masculine population of modern New York. We desire to avert so dreadful a possibility; and with this end we entreat our fellow-creatures of the male sex to look with us at this new peril calmly for a brief season, confident as we are that the matter, when fearlessly gone into, will lose the greater part of its terrors. "Fling but a stone, the giantess will fall." One of the most implacable prophetesses of "female suffrage," Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in a discourse delivered by her during the past week in this city, declared that she and her sisters who think with her had come to the metropolis, not even as Amazons, still less as Fates or Furies. "We are here," she exclaimed, "as harmless doves." The dove, to be sure, with all the soft susurous soothings of its gurgling voice, is sometimes a rather dangerous bird. The doves of Venus, in the old mythology, lent the wings of their speed to their mistress swooping upon Phædra for her prey. And the "soiled doves" of modern London and Paris have not seldom fed upon the substance and the souls of men as fiercely and as unappeasably as the vultures of Prometheus upon the liver of that unappreciated inventor. But the voice of the turtle has for ages been the symbol of peace and of the springing year. Billing and cooing, gently ruffling its full plumage, and softly swelling its deep bosom, the beauteous creature heralds May and youth and love. Is the voice, then, of Mrs. Howe and of her sisters, the voice of Miss Lucy Stone and of Mr. Tilton and the rest, in very truth as the voice of the turtle? We believe it so to be, and, like Mr. Richard Swiveller reposing upon his faith in Miss Sophy Wackles, "we are blest in so believing."

Mrs. Stanton, it is true, would have us understand that the ladies and gentlemen who have thus suddenly added a new terror to anniversary week are really but the vanguard of a great Amazonian host moving forward to a battle long, desperate and deep as that through which the legions of anti-slavery for thirty years contended unto victory. She declares that "fifteen millions" of American women are rising upon us, determined to vote or die. But, then, Mrs. Stanton herself gives us reason to hesitate over her statistics when she unguardedly admits that a considerable number of these "fifteen millions" whom she recently persuaded in the State of Missouri to sign petitions demanding "the franchise" came vehemently back upon her, withdrawing their adhesion as soon as some malignant wretch of a man had explained to them that in asking for the franchise they had asked for the right to vote. They were horrified at the discovery. The dear, devout souls had innocently imagined, as Mrs. Stanton ingenuously confesses, that "the franchise meant something to do with the church." Of course, Mrs. Stanton regards such conduct as this as contemptible. But it really proves these good Missouri women to possess an intrinsic, intuitive sense of their real mission and of the true nature of their power in the world, which seems to us much better even than an exact knowledge of etymology or a hot zeal in party politics. The qualities which lead women to take a deeper interest in church affairs than in affairs of State are precisely the qualities through which nature offers them an influence, even in affairs of State, far greater and nobler than any which can be symbolized by the ballot or exerted through the polls. The right of suffrage, after all, is not a power, but an instrument. You may give a man the right of suffrage as you may give him a shillelah, but the mere possession of the one will do but little more than the mere possession of the other to make him an influence among his fellows. What the Emperor Napoleon was sensible enough to see to be the truth concerning crowned heads and their armies is equally true concerning the voters of a political party and their ballots. Bayonets may establish order in Warsaw, and ballots may reconstruct Georgia, or erect a Chinese wall of tariffs between the industries of one people and the needs of another. But there is a new power, making itself daily more and more the master of the world, of parties and of princes, of bayonets and of ballots, and this power is public opinion. Whatever may be the war, and how long soever it may be waged, it is public opinion which wins in the end. In this very anti-slavery war, of which the female-suffrage movement is so idly thought to prefigure the revival under another form, woman, by her natural influence in the church and in the home, in literature and society, was incomparably more powerful than man with his platforms and his ballots. In whatever new developments of liberty and whatever modifications of law may await the relations of the sexes, woman, we may be sure, will still exert her influence through the channels in which it naturally moves. One of the male champions of the suffrage chimera, in a lucid moment, on one of the last week's platforms expressed his belief that "the only immediate effect of the adoption of female suffrage would be to increase existing party majorities;" and he had the good sense to add that he didn't see much use in such an increase. What the world needs most just now is not an accumulation of popular votes, but an enlightenment of popular volition. To this hundreds and thousands of women in all civilized lands are daily contributing with infinitely more effect than if they were marshalled in caucuses to march up to booths and plump for feminine members of Congress and alderwomen and judgesses. Our doves of the platform, coo they never so persistently, will hardly interrupt this wholesome, subtle, and irresistible process. Let no man, then, be alarmed at their cooing. The theme they treat of is in nowise sulphurous or volcanic, like the question of slavery. Even when the more ruffled of their number deal with us men and with our infirmities as mercilessly as the Phillipses and Pillsburys of old were wont to deal with the Southern slaveholder, no man's blood is thereby made to boil; nor need we fear that the fifteen millions of our better halves will be thereby roused into rushing upon us, scissors and bodkin in hand, to snip and bore away our little lives. Incidentally, indeed, the palombine crusade may very well help on a good many really needed reforms, throw light on forms of suffering to be relieved, reveal social wrongs to be redressed, while it certainly must provide a more or less considerable number of comparatively intelligent and warm-hearted women both with occupation and amusement. To be a "harmless dove" and coo for votes is by no means the worst thing that can befall a woman. We are not of the mind of a famous woman, Madame de Staël, who declared that women had only one use in the world; and, though we are not prepared point blank to question the dogma of another of the sex that the first duty of every woman is to be beautiful, we cannot religiously doubt that Providence must have meant to provide other lower and yet respectable callings for women to whom its dispensations may have rendered the performance of this first duty either materially difficult or morally indifferent. Who could find it in his heart, for example, to quarrel with one of the thirty thousand surplus spinsters of Massachusetts for choosing to lace the air of metropolitan platforms with twittering tropes, and to ply far and wide over the land the delusive bobbin of sexual politics, rather than mope in a sterile inspection of her next-door neighbor's soup-kettle, and sour into predestinarian desperation between her sewing-circle and her choir?

Let the "female-suffrage movement," then, fulfil itself in foam. We may be sure that it will neither subvert the foundations of the State nor reverse the genetic conditions of humanity. At the worst, it may chance to some of the too zealous among the fair votaresses as Montaigne tells us it did to Marie German in his days, who, overleaping herself, fell from the high feminine estate into the deplorable and pendulous condition of a man. But, as men will doubtless be gradually improved under the discussions attendant upon this movement, even such a calamity would not be absolute. It might possibly prove, indeed a blessing in disguise, and convert a rather unsatisfactory woman into quite a tolerable man.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS AND COMMERCE — HOW CAN WE REVIVE THEM?

From the N. Y. Herald.

There is but one opinion as to the necessity of doing something to restore the shipping and commerce of the country. Every American mourns over the departed glory of our former maritime greatness. Ten years ago the tonnage of the United States exceeded that of any other nation. We had over five and a half millions of tons, inclusive of registered, enrolled, and licensed steam and sailing vessels. Now we have less than four millions. This is a decline of over a million and a half tons in less than ten years. The greatest falling off has been in the tonnage employed in foreign trade. The cause of this is well known. The terrible civil war which we lately passed through drove our shipping from the oceans, and transferred both the ownership and the carrying trade to foreigners. But that is not the worst. We have been going behind relatively to other maritime nations, and particularly to England, ever since. Our great maritime and commercial rival has got a long way ahead in the race. She has not been slow to improve the advantages given to her by the war, and considering her resources and facilities for ship-building she will maintain her supremacy, unless extraordinary and wise measures be taken to revive our shipping interests.

What can be done, then, to restore our shipping and commerce? That is the question, and no easy one to solve. But our shipping interests can be resuscitated and we may again take the first rank among maritime nations if proper measures be adopted. We are told, it is true, that the wages of labor being so much higher here than in Great Britain and other parts of Europe and the interest of money so much greater, that we cannot compete with foreign shipbuilders. Then they have the materials for building and all the things that enter into fitting up and navigating vessels far cheaper. Nor can it be denied that in Great Britain, and particularly on the Clyde, they have attained a high degree of skill in shipbuilding, as well as having superior advantages in the abundance and cheapness of materials and labor. In the matter of skill in modelling and constructing vessels we are equal to the British, if not superior, and there could be no doubt about finding within a short time all the skilled labor necessary for any amount of work. Nor can Great Britain beat us in the quality of timber and iron used for shipbuilding, while we have a thousand times over more in quantity. It is, then, simply a question of comparative cost in the price of materials and labor. This we cannot overcome. We cannot bring the wages of American labor, either in preparing the materials or in putting them together, to the level of British labor. Nor can we bring the interest of money or capital down to what it is in Europe. There are so many opportunities of employing profitably here, and such a demand for it in the development of this new country, that money must continue to be more valuable than abroad. It is evident, therefore, that we cannot compete, under such unequal conditions, with Great Britain in shipbuilding.

Committees of Congress have been long and carefully examining the matter as to how the tonnage of the country can be increased and our shipping and commercial interests revived, and there have been a number of propositions made in and to Congress with a view to accomplish this object. But the easiest, most practical, and surest plan seems to be the one that finds least favor. We mean that of changing the Registry law so as to permit our merchants and capitalists to buy vessels abroad where they can get them cheapest and best. If American merchants were permitted to have vessels so purchased nationalized the same as if they were built here, we should soon see a vast increase of our tonnage. It would not be long before we should have splendid steamship lines competing with those of England on the ocean. If even the American built vessels which changed their national character and passed into the hands of foreigners during the war were allowed a register again under the old flag, a great many might be repurchased by our citizens, and thus our tonnage be increased. But it is urged that the repeal or change of the Registry law would damage or retard shipbuilding here for a time, if not almost ruin that branch of industry. It might possibly check shipbuilding here at first, but in the end that interest would not be damaged, for the increase of our commerce would develop new wants and give more employment in time even to our own shipyards. Then competition stimulates enterprise, and, with a gradual return to the normal condition of things as they were before the war, our mechanics, inventors, iron workers, and shipbuilders would soon learn to rival those of Great Britain. But, after all, the shipbuilding interest is not the greatest in the country, and in importance does not begin to compare with the interests involved in a large mercantile marine and in the foreign commerce of the country. The interests of a few shipbuilders, of the iron workers of Pennsylvania, and of the lumbermen of Maine, are insignificant compared with those of general commerce and the carrying trade. To increase the tonnage of the country, to bring us up to our former maritime greatness and to make the United States the successful rival of England, throw all other questions and local interests into the shade. This is the one supremely important object to be considered.

Among the crude schemes submitted to Congress for increasing our tonnage is that of giving bounties or a direct bonus of money on every ton of ships that may be built. This is the most absurd, ruinous and corrupting scheme ever proposed in a Legislature. It would be a stupendous fraud upon the people and Treasury for the benefit of a few individuals and must lead to a great corruption. Something might be done, and, perhaps, ought to be done, to help shipbuilding by taking off the duty on iron and other materials actually used in the construction of vessels. The interests of navigation might be promoted also by a drawback of the duty on things that are used on board ships. A liberal compensation for mail service to important steamship lines might foster that important branch of the mercantile marine. But, perhaps, the most effective way to both stimulate shipbuilding and to rapidly increase our tonnage would be to make a difference in duties upon imported merchandise when carried in American bottoms. If ten, fifteen, or more per cent. of duties were taken off imported foreign goods when carried by American ships, our merchants would very soon import their goods under the flag of the United States. It may be said that such a discrimination in favor of American and against foreign bottoms would give offense to ther commercial nations and cause them to retaliate. Well, we are not afraid of that. They are compelled to seek a market here for their silks, satins, cloths, bijouterie, and luxuries of all kinds, and it would do no harm if we did not consume so many of these, while our staples of cotton, tobacco, and other things they must have. In fact, they could not retaliate so as to do us any serious harm. Our own interests, and particularly those of our shipping and commerce, are first to be considered. To discriminate largely and wisely in favor of American bottoms in the carrying trade between this country and foreign countries would rapidly increase our tonnage. It is to be hoped Congress will drop all the crude and little schemes for reviving the shipping interests of the country, and especially that monstrous one of a bonus on tonnage, and will adopt some comprehensive plan worthy of statesmen.

GOV. HOFFMAN PROTECTS BROADWAY.

From the N. Y. Times.

Governor Hoffman has indicated his consistency and preserved the city from flagrant robbery and outrageous wrong by refusing to sanction the Arcade Railroad bill. The reasons for his decision are clearly stated in the document we printed on Monday morning, and they furnish the amplest vindication of his course. To the readers of the *Times*, the objections relied upon by the Governor are not new. We urged them again and again, during the progress of the measure through the Legislature, whose action is now officially arraigned with a cogency which seems to us irresistible.

To state fairly the provisions of the bill is to secure its condemnation. The extraordinary powers conferred upon the corporators, the unexampled manner in which the rights of property are invaded and the business interests of our great thoroughfare placed in jeopardy, the extent to which public property is surrendered in utter violation of faith with the city's creditors, the fact that for the purpose of conducting a speculative experiment the machinery of the local Government is operated adversely to the public weal, are points upon which the Governor enlarges with admirable effect. He shows that while property-owners are menaced with a method of estimating damages or compensation for which there is neither precedent nor justification, and while public property is assigned away to an extent which has no parallel, the corporators are virtually absolved from the responsibility which should attach to all public works. They acquire enormous and most dangerous privileges, and, in turn, furnish no adequate guarantees. They may take public property without compensation, and, after all, leave a large part of their project untouched. They may obstruct business for a period that is practically unlimited, and so defeat the only purpose of the bill which possesses the least plausibility. They are made the masters of Broadway, its property and trade, all in connection with an enterprise which many practical men pronounce visionary, and for the failure of which there can be no remedy. To the corporators the bill is a mine of wealth; to our propertied and trading classes it is a scheme of spoliation and wrong; to the general public it is a delusion and a snare.

From evils so manifold and great the intervention of Governor Hoffman happily delivers us. He has moral courage enough to disregard appeals based upon his alleged approval of another charter, and vision clear enough to detect the falsity of the pretenses by which some have sought to conceal the real scope of the plan. Nor does he ignore the necessity of providing increased facilities for city transit. The direction to which the growth of the city is limited renders imperative additional means of travel; but an admitted public necessity furnishes no pretext for a scheme fraught with the mischief and peril which attach to the Arcade Railroad bill.

We should have been glad had Governor Hoffman's sense of duty prompted him to go one step beyond his present position, and to protest against any scheme involving interference with the surface of Broadway. Apart altogether from the objections incident to the particular bill in regard to which his judgment is so emphatically stated, we think that the necessity of preserving Broadway intact, as against all railroad schemers, cannot be too soon or too explicitly affirmed. Other methods of getting up town are indeed indispensable, but they should be provided without essentially changing the present character of Broadway. Believe it by diverting some of the traffic which at certain hours now floods it, but let it be preserved from railroads, surface or underground. If the Legislature could be induced to manifest this determination, we believe that improvements through other channels would be hastened, and the property-owners and business men of Broadway would be preserved from the assaults that are now made upon them periodically.

PROTECTION AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Democratic journals, particularly the New York *World*, propose that Republicans who advocate a reform of the present tariff shall join the Democratic party. They do not desire that the Republican party shall reform the tariff, but rather that the present odious system shall stand, in the hope that it will split the Republican party. And it has been observed that the Democratic members of Congress act upon this policy, and that when questions of practical tariff reform come up in such a shape as to make them show their hands, they are found unreliable. A number of times during the tariff debate of the present session important ameliorations of the present proscriptive system might have been carried if Democratic members had supported them.

On the other hand Horace Greeley, who may be accepted as the representative of the Republican proscriptionists, co-operates with the Democratic plan of splitting the Republican party on the tariff, by declaring that their scale of a tariff is "an impost of $100 a ton on pig iron, with like duties on everything made of iron," and the application of a like scale of duties "to wool and woollens, plain and printed cottons, linens, etc, etc." is short, absolute prohibition. And that he is willing to concede something to harmonize the party, but he says: "The tariff, as it is, makes enormous concessions from our mark, which we assent to for quiet's sake."

He therefore lays down terms to tariff reform Republicans, which in substance are these:—Protection means prohibition. But he will compromise on a lower scale of duties than $100 a ton, provided it be practically prohibitory on the articles of the favored interests. Therefore he will accept the present tariff as an ultimatum. If there are Republicans who will not accept these terms, then they may leave the party. If this party reconstruction shall take place, then he declares for a revision of the tariff on the scale of $100 a ton for pig iron. All this was laid down in an article in the *Tribune* a few days ago, in the insolent and abusive style which Mr. Greeley deems proper to apply to all who differ with his proscription lunacies.

We do not pretend to say that the *Tribune* and the *World* plotted this concerted policy for splitting the Republican party. It shows a striking coincidence, and Mr. Greeley has been reported as in very suspicious Democratic company lately. At any rate, the *Tribune* is playing the game laid down by the *World* for dividing the Republican party, and with most intemperate zeal, by refusing to know any such thing as tariff reform; by declaring that all who are not for prohibitory duties are free traders, and their professions of tariff reform a lie; by heaping upon them its stock charges and epithets about British gold and British interests, and by proclaiming its prohibitory ultimatum for the existence of the party.

But this joint game for splitting the Republican party will not win. The sincere tariff reformers are not going to wait for so remote a prospect as the ascendancy of the Democratic party. Nor have they any certainty what the tariff policy of the Democratic party would be. The organs cannot now define it. It is not long since the *World*, apparently becoming alarmed at the strength of the tariff reform movement in the Republican party, changed its note, and advised its party to accept no compromise on tariff reform, but to demand absolute free trade.

The present tariff has grown up on various frauds, pretenses, and grabs during the war. When enacted the extremest protectionists avowed that only the war and the heavy internal excise justified it. Now the excise is abolished, and there is a surplus revenue of $75,000,000. It can not stand, and it grows weaker every day. Another Congressional election will bring in the moral and material forces that will reform the tariff upon a system which will make revenue and not prohibition the object, while wise discriminations will give sufficient advantage to home manufactures without creating monopolies. If the prohibitionists are content with this, they will have an opportunity of joining those whom they are now serving by their efforts to split the Republican party.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN AND THE ARCADE RAILROAD.

From the N. Y. Sun.

For reasons already noted, Gov. Hoffman has sent to the Secretary of State, without his approval, the act authorizing the construction of the Broadway Arcade Railroad. He analyzes the act, and objects to a number of its provisions with more or less energy, but his principal ground seems to be that nothing is required to be paid into the City Treasury in return for the privileges which the bill proposes to confer upon the railroad company. Considering that the whole undertaking is, as he says himself, a difficult and costly one, and that its success is problematical, and considering, too, that all the citizens and property-holders in the city would be immensely benefited by it if it should succeed, this objection would seem to be much more captious than solid. The Governor might better have contented himself with refusing to sign the bill, and not have argued the question at all.

The simple truth is that Governor Hoffman has succumbed to the pressure brought to bear upon him by some of the millionaires who own real estate on Broadway, and who fear that the Arcade Railroad may possibly diminish its value. He has taken the side of the rich against the poor; of the capitalists against the laboring classes; of the aristocrats against the people. He has turned a deaf ear to the cry of the toiling thousands who demand cheap and rapid transportation between the upper and the lower part of the city, and listened only to the appeals of gentlemen with heavy bank accounts. We presume his conduct will be remembered should he ever again come before the people for their suffrages.

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12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
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$46,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,281,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00	
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	223,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·98
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
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Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 26m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME for 1869, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,308·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 19

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $300,000·00

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Henj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,639
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	231,944
Accrued Interest	20,387
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brock,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
8 6

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1866. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keasler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

4 5 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11 9

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ. 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 12 3 PHILADELPHIA.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4 16 6m

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Porter & Coates we have received "Lothair," by the Right Honorable B. Disraeli. Published by D. Appleton & Co. This work is the literary sensation of the season in England, and it will undoubtedly attract much attention on this side of the Atlantic on account of its distinguished author. We make this announcement of its publication, and will refer to it at greater length hereafter.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "The Christmas Guest," a collection of stories by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth and her sister, Mrs. Frances Henshaw Baden. With one exception, these tales are the work of Mrs. Baden, who appears to have a considerable proportion of his sister's ability as a writer of fiction.

—From the American Tract Society we have received "Dora's Mistake" and "Lucy Woodville's Temptation," a couple of cleverly written religious stories for young people that are well adapted for presents or for Sunday-school libraries.

—From T. Ellwood Zell, Nos. 17 and 19 South Sixth street, we have received numbers 21, 22, 23, and 24 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which bring the work down to the title "Frigate Bird." These numbers contain, in addition to a great variety of other matter, elaborate and carefully prepared papers on "Egypt," "Electricity," "English Language and Literature," "Ethics," "Fortification," "George Fox," "France," "Freemasonry," "French Language and Literature," and "Friends." Under this last title are three separate papers, which give the history and peculiar religious views of the Quakers from different points of view. They together make an impartial and very complete sketch of this important religious body, and supply a great amount of valuable information on a subject of much interest. This work gives in a condensed shape all the most important features of the large encyclopedias, while it is published at a price that places it within the reach of those who have not the means to purchase many books.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *London Society*, the *Cornhill Magazine*, *Temple Bar*, and *All the Year Round*.

—The *Technologist* for May has an excellent variety of practical and scientific articles on engineering, manufacturing, building, and kindred subjects.

—*King's Musical Leaves* is the title of a new musical and literary monthly, the first number of which promises well. It consists of sixteen large pages, devoted to literature, music and romance, and at the low price of one dollar per annum it certainly offers a great deal for a little money. Published by R. P. King, Philadelphia.

—From Chicago we have received the first number of the *Art Review*. Published by E. H. Trafton. This publication is intended for the popularization of art, and it is apparently in the hands of live men, who are determined to make it a success in all respects.

The Stow Pavement.

The following correspondence in reference to the Stow pavement will be read with interest by such of our citizens as are interested in the beauty of our streets:—

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS AND STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1870.—Dear Sir:—A portion of the Committee on Construction of the association witnessed the experiment made by *you*, at *their request*, on Thursday, April 21, when you removed and replaced a part of "*The Stow foundation pavement*" laid by your company in October last in front of the Custom House, on Chesnut street.

I carefully examined the spot twelve days after the experiment, and cannot see that the repaved portion is in the least displaced, with reference to the rest of the pavement, under the heavy traffic to which it is subjected.

The operation of relaying was certainly very successful. The blocks came up in good condition, showing no signs of irregular wear, and the wedges which had been driven between them were not broken or blunted.

In relaying there appeared to be no difficulty in bringing the gravel bed to a proper surface, or in replacing the blocks firmly in their beds, at the proper level.

The experiment showed conclusively that there is no difficulty in taking up your pavement for the purpose of introducing gas or water, or of refilling or surfacing up any depression which may occur from settlement of the bed; that the blocks may be replaced as firmly as they are at first fixed; and that the gravel under those blocks which were removed showed that the wedges had consolidated it laterally under the blocks, as you claim that it does.

I will also say that the whole pavement is in very good condition, showing no signs of unequal settling or displacement.

Yours, respectfully, FAIRMAN ROGERS,
Chairman of Committee on Construction.
Gen. H. S. LANSING, Stow Foundation Pavement, No. 119 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 15 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila'

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONIS THENIQUE, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Anæmia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 9 Also, WOOL SACKS.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES.
QUEEN STREET WHARF.
The ACHILLES will sail for NEW ORLEANS, direct, on THURSDAY, May 26, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on ——, May —.
The TONAWANDA will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 21, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 21.
The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on FRIDAY, May 20, at 6 A. M.
Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West.
BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 28 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY of each week at 4 P. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.
MAY, 1870.
Prometheus, Thursday, May 5.
J. W. Everman, Thursday, May 12.
Prometheus, Thursday, May 19.
J. W. Everman, Thursday, May 26.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, May 21, at 10 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$33
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....42
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....28
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board),
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 2 43

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
5 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,
The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER LONGER, DRIER, and COLDER,
WITH LESS ICE,
Than any other Refrigerators in use.
Wholesale and Retail, at the Old Stand, (4 30 1mrp
No. 220 DOCK Street, Below Walnut.

XL—ALL REFRIGERATORS ALWAYS RELIABLE.
The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, above Third.
Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24thstu3t GEORGE W. NICKELS.

ICE.

1870. 1870.
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1832. INCORPORATED 1864.
OFFICE,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadesphia.
OFFICES AND BRANCH DEPOTS:
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and MASTER Street.
RIDGE ROAD and WILLOW Street.
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue.
TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets.
NINTH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill.
No. 1353 MAIN Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North SECOND Street, Camden, N. J., and CAPE MAY, New Jersey.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Shippers of Eastern Ice. Send your orders to any of the above offices. "For prices, see cards." 5 3 1m

CARPENTER ICE COMPANY.
No. 717 WILLOW Street.
GOOD BOSTON ICE
AT MARKET RATES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, JOHN GLENDENING
JOS. M. TRUMAN, JR., (5 7 stuth1m
JOHN R. CARPENTER, WM. E. FRAZER

PENN ICE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
3 30 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at the notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 3 No. 711 N. NINTH Street above Coates.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT in quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
5 13 1m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 46

PATENTS.

PATENTS.
OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mws

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.—PLANS and specifications for the construction of a POLICE STATION HOUSE, to be erected upon the site of the present Station House in the Fifth Police District, on Fifteenth street, above Locust street, in the city of Philadelphia, are hereby requested and invited from some competent architects, to be submitted to the Committee on Police of Councils on or before MONDAY, May 23, 1870.
The several plans and specifications will be duly considered by said committee, and if any one of the number shall be selected and adopted by the said committee, and approved by Councils, it will be paid for, but for those not selected no compensation is to be given.
Any information as to dimensions or particulars will be furnished upon application to ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Chief of Police, at the office of the Mayor.
Such plans and specifications may be left with, or mailed to, the undersigned at his office, No. 219 DOCK Street.
HENRY HUHN,
Chairman Committee on Police.
Philadelphia, May 12, 1870. 5 12 thstu

I HAVE ABANDONED THE OLD method of packing bodies in ice, and having a PATENT CORPSE-PRESERVING CASKET, which is entirely new, and which has proven a perfect success, I desire to call the attention of the public to the same. *I guarantee that all bodies* will be kept in a dry and perfect state of preservation for an indefinite period
4 20 1m] JOSEPH A. MARKLE, Undertaker,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and BUTTONWOOD Sts

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN.
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 85 and Accrued Interest
Clear of all Taxes.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
Pamphlets supplied and full information given by
Sterling & Wildman,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON
AND
RAILROAD COMPANY.
These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.
The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.
The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.
We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1.
For further particulars apply to
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO 2 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. (4 1 3m

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FOR SALE,
Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
ALSO,
Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,
Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.
These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
26 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.
We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.
The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.
The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.
Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE
6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
Free from all Taxes.
We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at
NINETY (90)
And interest in currency added to date of purchase.
These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1868. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.
They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.
A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.
For full particulars, copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to
C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 5 11 1m

SILVER
On hand and FOR SALE in amounts and sizes to SUIT.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 2 26

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 26 PHILADELPHIA.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D Randolph & Co.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents: Excursion Tickets, 25 cents. Chester or Hook 10 cents; Excursion Tickets, 15 cents. 5 5 1m

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.
Executor's Sale, No. 1309 Walnut street.
SUPERIOR WALNUT AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, very fine Engravings, Grand Action Piano-Forte, Elegant Italian Marble Statuary, real Bronze Figure and Candle Branches, Brussels and other Carpets, etc.
On Wednesday morning,
May 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1309 Walnut street, by order of executors, the entire superior furniture, by catalogue, comprising walnut and mahogany parlor furniture, covered with hair cloth; mahogany grand action 7-octave piano, made by Chickering; French plate mantel and pier mirrors; 2 elegant marble statuaries—"The Guardian Angel" and "Fidelity;" real bronze figure and candle branches; 4 very fine engravings—"The Four Seasons;" handsome mantel ornaments; range mahogany tables; large mahogany sideboard, French plate mirror and Italian marble top; fine china and glassware; fine plated ware; mahogany and walnut chamber furniture; fine curled hair mattresses; fine bed and table linen; 3 mahogany wardrobes; mahogany bookcase; Brussels and other carpets; cooking utensils; superior refrigerator, etc. 5 16 2t
Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
May 19, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior parlor, chamber, library, and dining-room and chamber furniture; mantel and pier mirrors, bedding, fine Nankin china ware, fine cut-glass ware fireproof safe, by Evans & Watson; refrigerators, stoves, fine carpets, etc. etc. 5 17 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday morning,
May 19, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 13 5t
LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
May 20, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc. 5 14 5t
LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
May 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 17 5t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).
Sale at No. 1309 Chesnut street,
On Wednesday Morning,
May 18, at 10 o'clock, at the warerooms of M. Deginther, No. 1309 Chesnut street, will be sold at public sale, the entire stock of hand-made furniture, to close the business. The sale is peremptory, and the stock will positively be sold without the least reserve, as Mr. Deginther is retiring, and takes this method to dispose of the balance of his large stock.
Catalogues ready Monday A. M., and can be had on application at the warerooms of Mr. Deginther, or at the office of the auctioneer, B. SCOTT, Jr., No. 1117 Chesnut street. 5 12 5t
GRAND SPRING SALE OF FINE NEW AND SUPERIOR FURNITURE.
BARLOW'S MANUFACTURE TRIUMPHANT.
$15,000 IMMENSE STOCK. $14,000.
Three floors crowded with elegant goods. No COUNTRY make, but the best CITY manufacture, from makers of well-known reputation.
TWO DAYS' SALE.
On Thursday and Friday,
May 19 and 20, at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M., each day, will be offered at public sale, at our warerooms, the largest and most elegant stock of fine furniture ever offered at auction in this city. The variety is immense, and comprises every new article in the furniture line, and each and every article sold accompanied by a written guarantee. This sale is made to supply the enormous demand for our goods, and is the last chance that will be offered to get good furniture at your own price.
Sale positive and without any reservation. Our entire building will be illuminated each evening till sale, and open for examination of stock, with catalogues. 5 17 2t
STILL ANOTHER GREAT FURNITURE SALE.
We have received instructions from Messrs. RICHMOND & CO., of No. 46 S. Second street, owing to a dissolution of the long established firm to offer at public sale their enormous stock of fine Furniture, amounting to $50,000.
On Wednesday and Thursday,
May 25 and 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day.
Particulars hereafter. 5 17 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.
Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.
ELEGANT WALNUT AND PLUSH PARLOR SUITS, Handsome Oiled Walnut Chamber Suits, Elegant Rosewood Piano-Fortes, Fine French Plate Pier and Oval Mirrors, Handsome Walnut and Oak Dining-room Furniture, Fine Mattresses, Feather Beds, Handsome Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Superior Fire-proof Safes, Fine Oil Paintings, Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
May 18th, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a large assortment of desirable Household Furniture, etc. 5 16 2t
Sale at No. 2040 Arch street.
VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Fine Brussels and Other Carpets, Fine Spring and Hair Mattresses, Oil Cloths, etc.
On Thursday Morning,
May 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2040 Arch street, by catalogue, the entire Household Furniture, etc. 5 10 3t
IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
Preparatory to putting up a new front and otherwise improving his store,
Mr. JOHN M. GARDNER,
No. 1316 Chesnut street,
will (in order to make room for these improvements)
OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE,
On Monday Morning,
May 23, at 10 o'clock, at his Warerooms, a selection of the
FINEST CABINET FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERY ever offered at auction in this city.
The styles are the newest and choicest. The quality and finish cannot be excelled.
To verify these facts it is only necessary for parties intending to purchase to call and examine the Stock.
THE ASSORTMENT
embraces drawing room and parlor suits, with coverings of the richest brocatelles, satins, satin damasks, plushes, silks, and terries; a variety of the most elaborate chamber, dining-room, library, and hall suites.
AN OPPORTUNITY
presents itself in this sale to those desirous of purchasing the
HIGHEST ORDER OF CABINET WORK AT AUCTION PRICES
which may never occur again.
The furniture will be ready for examination two days previous to sale, with catalogues. 5 10 11t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street.
LARGE SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF PARIS SILK FANS,
On Wednesday, May 18, 1870,
By order of Messrs. RICHARDS, DEPRIES & CO., New York. 5 14 3t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE, (11 9 No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.
LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, FIVE HUNDRED ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
May 20, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; Canton mattings, etc. 5 10 4t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.
No. 1307 Chesnut street.
J. Penny will make his first grand spring sale of superior Cabinet Ware and Upholstery,
On Wednesday Morning,
May 18th, at 10 o'clock, at his wareroom, No. 1307 Chesnut street. The stock consists of
Exquisite parlor suits of the best styles.
Rich and elegant chamber suits,
Superb library, sitting-room, and dining-room suits.
Entirely of his own manufacture.
The furniture is now ready for examination, with catalogues. 1t
SEVENTH CONTINUATION SALE OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF COINS, CURIOSITIES, AUTOGRAPHS, ETC.
On Thursday Afternoon,
At 3½ o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, second story, a valuable collection of coins, autographs, etc., being a portion of the collection of Professor Montreville Wilson Dickeson.
Catalogues now ready at the Auction Store. 5 17 2t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.
Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see *Public Ledger*. 1 13
N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY
W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.
Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.
Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.
Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. (3 19 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Captain James Horner died yesterday. He was a well-known shipmaster of this city, who sailed out of this port for many years.

—The Girard College cadets will make a trip to-morrow to Media, under Captain Oliver. They are known as Company O, Philadelphia City Guards.

—The Athletic "warmed" the Olympic, 29 to 13, yesterday.

—The assessors are now engaged in making the triennial assessment of property to be taxed for city and State purposes in 1871. This assessment will embrace all the old as well as new buildings.

—Captain N. D. Thompson, formerly commander of the steamboat Richard Stockton, when she was on the Delaware river, died yesterday at Bordentown, N. J.

—The Division Board of the P. V. M. has paid over to the Assessors engaged in the militia tax business the amount of fees they claimed.

—A "business trio," Hong, Harmer and Gray, are observable daily in front of the Tax Office, "fixing things."

—Manayunkers once Hong's greatest allies now declare that sooner than have him wear himself out in political life they will set him up in the hotel business.

—John Martin says there is no "divvy" in the new station house job. All right.

—Will his Honor let the public know when "them specials" are to don their uniforms?

—Fanny Allen beat Mary yesterday in three straight heats.

—The Keystone and Expert B. B. C. play this afternoon at Seventeenth and Columbia avenue.

—How many of the corporators in the Sewage bill represented city members of the Legislature?

—There is likely to be a rumpus among the sewage folks. Some one has signed for one of the original corporators without the authority of the latter.

—Henszey disclaims any further connection with the Legislative Junk-shop Association.

—The Reading Railroad Company are taking up all passes of members of the Legislature found in possession of anybody else.

—The Athletics play the Union of Morrisania to-morrow, and then leave for Washington, D. C., where they contend with the Olympic on Thursday.

—Senator Lowry is denouncing Philadelphia legislators.

WOOL.—For months past one Mr. Smith, employed in Norris' Keystone Woollen Mills, Twenty-fifth and Callowhill streets, has been suspected of dishonesty. The firm has missed from their stock considerable quantities of wool, and setting a "watch" upon him found that he was the thief. A warrant was then procured, and the services of Detective Lukens procured. Yesterday Mr. Lukens proceeded to the residence of Smith, No. 615 North Thirty-sixth street, where he found not only the culprit but also two large boxes packed full of the stolen property. Mr. Lukens explained the nature of his visit, when Mr. Smith answered that he would "face the music," but desired to be allowed to go up stairs to tell his wife where he was going, stating that she was confined to her bed by sickness. Mr. Lukens of course granted this, but soon discovered that it was but a pretext for escape, for on looking out of the door he saw Smith clambering over a rear fence. The officer at once followed, and then ensued an exciting chase. The officer, falling, allowed the culprit to gain some distance, when drawing his revolver he threatened to shoot his "man." To escape the lead Smith took refuge in a stable, where he was soon captured. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station. Mr. Lukens in falling injured himself severely, nevertheless he kept on, determined to capture the prisoner.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The delegates to the General Assembly of the Reunited Presbyterian Church, which holds its first meeting in this city on Thursday next, are now beginning to arrive in large numbers. Over six hundred delegates are expected. The Committee on Entertainment are kept busy locating the numerous arrivals. To those who have certified their willingness to accommodate delegates, a card is sent bearing the names of those whom they are to entertain, signed by Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., and Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D. The demand is so great for entertainers that enough cannot be found within the city itself, and numbers have to be located with members of churches in Germantown, Frankford, West Philadelphia, and other places near the city. Quite a lengthy session is expected, as much business of great importance is to be attended to.

STRIKE!—The coopers employed in the barrel manufactory of Messrs. Pennypacker & Sibley, Twentieth and Washington streets, yesterday made a demand for more wages, which demand was refused. A portion of them then ceased working and threatened violence to all who did not join in the strike. Word was sent to the Mayor, when he detailed Reserve Officer O'Grady with a posse of men to visit the scene. The officers arrived on the ground and soon gave the "strikers" notice to "quit," which they did very speedily. The willing hands then resumed work.

PRETZEL!—John P. Baer keeps a pretzel manufactory in Mantuaville, and keeps in his employ a lad, who by means of his pedal extremities manages to reduce the "mixture" in a mass suitable for moulding. Yesterday this lad made a request for more wages, saying that whilst the work had no effect upon the leather market, it had upon his limbs, and he was fearful of rheumatism. John "pooh-poohed" the matter, but the lad persisting, he administered to him a severe "flagellation." For this inhumanity John was arrested, and Alderman Lungren held him in $600 bail to answer.

CLEANLINESS.—Sarah Shemper is the name of a maiden who believes in the adage that "cleanliness is next to godliness," and, believing, practises her belief. Yesterday Sarah visited a residence at Seventeenth and Walton streets, and helped herself to a lot of newly-washed clothes, that she might doff her own soiled garments. The owner of the clean apparel objected to Sarah's action, and called in the services of a policeman. Sarah now boards with Mr. Perkins at the City Hotel, and gets her washing done at the expense of the city.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENT.—On Sunday night a party of men entered the beer saloon of Adolph Ritchie, No. 619 South Fourth street, and asked for drinks. Being noisy, they were ordered out, whereupon an attack was made upon Mr. Ritchie, and, besides being beaten, one of his fingers was cut off. Yesterday one of his assailants named John Conalin, alias "Carrigan," was arrested by Officer Ehrenberg, alias "Pete Pretzels," and held for a hearing.

A NEW CONVEYANCE.—Yesterday there was an exhibition of several new style carriages which are to be used as conveyances of persons all over the city at reduced rates. They will carry two people each, and they are also to be run in connection with all the trains arriving at and leaving the city. They are constructed in a very handsome manner, and the interior arrangements are of the most comfortable and luxurious style.

PUGILISM.—Andy Vizzard, Robert Donnelly and John Grennan last night attended a ball at Fourth and George streets. About midnight they succeeeced in getting "gloriously drunk" and commenced raising a general row. Officer Boyle with some assistance arrested the trio, and Alderman Eggleton held them each in $500 bail to answer.

THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.—The sixteenth annual report of the Board of Managers of the Commercial Exchange has just been issued. It is a complete review of the trade of Philadelphia, and in addition contains many important statistical tables with reference to the commerce of the country.

FOR EUROPE.—J. F. Orne, Esq., of the firm of J. F. & E. B. Orne, sails for Europe to-morrow in the Scotia. He goes for the purpose of inspecting the new designs of carpetings and to make purchases for the regular summer and fall importations.

THE EPISCOPAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION.—The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Eastern Pennsylvania commenced its sessions in this city this morning, in St. Luke's P. E. Church, on Thirteenth street, near Spruce. The opening services, at 10½ o'clock, consisted of morning prayer and the administration of the Holy Communion. These services were presided over by Bishop Stevens, assisted by several of the clergy. The first business meeting will be held this afternoon. The sessions of this Convention will continue for several days, and business of great importance to the Church will be transacted. The subjects which it is expected will be the most prominent for action and discussion are various questions arising from the division of the diocese, and the question of ritualism, which comes up in connection with certain parish difficulties. These are subjects which intimately concern a large class of people both in Philadelphia and the diocese, and the deliberations of the body will be watched with great interest by all. Whatever action may be taken on the subject of ritualism will be eagerly noted by all classes of Christians, whether members of the Protestant Episcopal Church or otherwise.

THE INFECTED DISTRICT.—There were seven cases of relapsing fever removed yesterday from Alaska street to the Municipal Hospital, and six this morning. By this it will be seen that there is no decrease in the fever, and what is something that concerns the whole public is that it is making its appearance in other localities. Of the seven yesterday, five were residents of Whitebread alley. It has also appeared in St. Mary, Emeline, Lisbon, and Hurst streets. It is supposed that the disease has been communicated to the new localities by beggars who live in Alaska street. Some arrangement is about being entered into by which the begging system is to be broken up. At an early hour this morning, on complaint of the residents in the vicinity, the Health Officer cleaned out an establishment on the Delaware, below the Navy Yard, at which oil is manufactured from sturgeons.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following sales were made by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Philadelphia Exchange, to-day at noon:—

9 shares Old Township Line Road Co.	$14 75
$1000 Philadelphia and Erie 7 per cent., January and July	91¼
100 shares Insurance Co. of North America	$27
1 share Point Breeze Park Association	109
123 Central Transportation Co.	50
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.	6
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	5 75
THIRTEENTH (South), No. 239—Modern Residence	10,000
WALNUT, No. 1813—Elegant Stone Residence	62,500
SECOND AND QUEEN, N. E. corner—Valuable Business Stand	6,650
CHERRY (east of Twenty-first)—Valuable Lot	1,800
LOMBARD, No. 513—Genteel Dwelling	1,540
JEFFERSON STREET, Nos. 2140, 2142, 2144, 2146—Modern Dwellings	$1,950, 2,225, 2,150, 2,200
TWENTY-SECOND AND WRIGHT, N. E. corner—Brick Dwelling	1,650
TENTH AND HOFFMAN, S. E. corner—Lot	350
ELEVENTH AND MIFFLIN, N. W. corner—Lot	1,025
TWELFTH AND MIFFLIN, S. E. corner—Lot	1,690
MIFFLIN, ELEVENTH, AND BUCK ROAD—Lots	1,075
TWELFTH AND MOORE, S. E. corner—Lot	2,100
THIRTEENTH, south of Mifflin—Lot	1,450

COLORED.—Charles T. Gross, a descendant of Ham, and as lazy as a "sloth," has for some time past been sponging on a colored brother named Charles T. Caldwell, residing at No. 826 Bainbridge street. Gross is a big feeder, and the way in which he stowed away the provisions so much alarmed Caldwell that last night he told Gross he would have to leave. The result was a row at the supper table. The crockery was smashed, the victuals wasted, and Gross came near suffering the loss of an eye and a finger. This morning he had Caldwell arrested, and Recorder Givin held him in $1000 bail to answer.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The volunteer fire sharps of Manayunk were aroused from their slumbers about 1 o'clock this morning by the clangor of fire bells, and proceeding in the direction indicated, found that a slight fire had occurred in a dwelling corner of Gay and Robinson streets, which fire had been extinguished by a couple of buckets of water.

STEALING SHOES.—A sneak thief named Robert J. Anderson this morning entered the auction-rooms of Messrs. Bunting, Duborrow & Co., corner of Bank and Market streets, and helped himself to a pair of shoes. Being detected he was taken into custody by Detectives Levy and Lukens, and will have a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Kerr.

THE GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Pennsylvania commenced its annual session this morning at the hall, Sixth and Haines street. Grand Master Samuel F. Gwinner presided. The ballots for the officers for the ensuing year will be counted this afternoon and the result announced this evening.

CRUTCHED!—A cowardly character named Jackson Day was arrested at Twelfth and Poplar streets yesterday for assaulting a lame soldier. As if to add insult to injury, Day beat the veteran with his own crutch. Alderman Boswell sent Day to prison in default of $500 bail.

A WAIF.—A "little wanderer" about three weeks old, female, was found on the steps of the dwelling No. 2307 Jefferson street early this morning. She was sent to St. Vincent's Home.

SUICIDE.—Christian Rhine, residing at No. 2006 Apple street, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. The Coroner has been notified.

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ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

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SECOND SEASON!

TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!! TRIUMPH!!!

THE DAVIS

REFRIGERATOR,

Still Excelsior! Its Merits Wonderful! Its construction unlike any other! Competition distanced!! Comparison invited!!! The success of "The Davis" Refrigerator last season was unparalleled. For the year 1870 we have the finest article of the kind ever offered. Our manufactory is the largest of the kind in the city, being used exclusively for building our Refrigerator. Thousands of "The Davis" Refrigerators have been sold throughout the United States, giving universal satisfaction. By its peculiar construction and scientific principle, the moisture is frozen, thereby causing the air to be very cold, perfectly dry, and ever pure. This season we are lining them with the new patent hard medallion metal, surpassing in beauty and adaptability any material we have heretofore used for that purpose. It is void of all offensive smells, free from any liability to rust, can be polished like silver, and always retains its bright and beautiful appearance. The cold, dry air maintained in "The Davis Refrigerator," with the astonishing small quantity of ice used, stamps it CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

SOLE DEPOT,

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'

Central House-furnishing Store,

915 MARKET Street.

J. S. WORMAN & CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors.

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THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Admission of Georgia.

Result of the New Tax Bill.

Reduction of City Car Fares.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Funding Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Ways and Means Committee agreed to-day to postpone the consideration of the Funding bill for one week, owing to the contemplated absence of General Schenck, chairman of the committee, who proposes visiting his home. A strong pressure is being brought to bear by the administration for some sort of a Funding bill. As there is no prospect of the bill being immediately taken up by the House, the committee will not be in any particular hurry to report it. It seems to be well understood, however, that a funding bill of some sort will be reported and passed before the adjournment.

The Georgia Case.

The Reconstruction Committee agreed to-day to a bill for the admission of Georgia. It is precisely the same as the bill originally reported from that committee, with the exception of an amendment authorizing the Governors of Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas to organize a militia force for the protection of citizens.

Metal Coinage.

The Committee on Banking and Currency has agreed to report Mr. Potter's bill providing for a redemption of the base metal coins, such as one and two-cent pieces. At present the Government is not bound to redeem them or receive them in payment for taxes.

The Tax Bill

reported yesterday abolishes the tax on gross receipts. Under this head street railway cars were taxed one-eighth of one per cent. on each passenger, and were allowed to charge one cent additional fare. It is expected that they will lower their fares when the tax is removed. This was one object the committee had in view when agreeing to this section, so as to allow the masses of the people cheap transportation.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Mr. Cameron, in presenting a memorial for a general abolition of taxation upon productions, said he thought the first duty of Congress was to reduce the taxes. Now, when our bonds were at par, he could see no reason why the working masses should be taxed upon their labor. He would favor substitution to great extent of external for internal taxes, and above all the abolition of tax on incomes.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported a substitute for the Marshall and the San Diego Railroad bill, which he explained to authorize a railroad from Marshall, Texas, to Trinity river, thence to El Paso on the Rio Grande, and thence through the Territories across Colorado river to San Diego on the Pacific. In the territories the bill granted twenty alternate sections of land on each side of the line and ten alternate sections in any State through which the road might pass.

A large portion of the line was within the State of Texas, and as the United States owned no public lands in that State, no lands were granted. It would also authorize a connection with lines of road from New Orleans and Vicksburg. The amendment had received the sanction of a unanimous vote of the committee. The bill was ordered to be printed and placed upon the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Cragin, an evening session was ordered for Wednesday evening to give him an opportunity of addressing the Senate upon the bill to provide for the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Kellogg for a land grant to the Louisiana and Texas Railroad, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Vicksburg to the Texas State line.

By Mr. Davis, to authorize courts to obtain evidence from the departments and officers of the United States Government.

The bill to relinquish the interest of the United States in certain lands in San Francisco was discussed during the greater part of the morning hour by Messrs. Casserly, Cole, Williams, and Stewart, and passed.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the fifteenth amendment bill came up in order.

Mr. Ferry proposed a modification of his amendment, the purpose of which he stated to be to prevent the creation of any further disabilities than now existed, and proceeded to reply to a criticism upon his speech on the previous day by the Senator from Indiana (Morton) to the effect that the speech was one that would suit Southern Rebels and Northern Democrats remarkably well, but would carry dismay to the hearts of Union men in the South.

He denied the right of that Senator to foist his own opinions upon the Senate and assume to make them the embodiment of the views of the whole Union party South and Republican party North. He was willing that his own record as a Republican upon this or any other political issue should be contrasted with that of the Senator from Indiana. He (Mr. Ferry) claimed to speak for Union men of the South in advocating a general removal of political disabilities, and referred to the Republican platform and declarations of Republican candidates in that section in support of his assertion. The Senator (Mr. Morton) had referred to Georgia, and was constantly holding up that State as a place of crime and disorder.

But if the destinies of Georgia had been in the hands of men of high patriotism, and not of those who had trailed the party banner in the dust, and whose only aim seemed to be their own pecuniary advancement, affairs would have been different. He denied the stories and telegrams manufactured by order of a venal press in Washington city, containing representations upon which no legislator could rely. He read from a letter of a correspondent, Morris K. Jessup, who, he said, was a well-known merchant of New York, to the effect that he had travelled through the greater part of Georgia, and from contact with the people and his opportunities of information, he believed the representations made at Washington respecting a rebellious state of affairs in the State were false; that he had seen and heard nothing but a strong desire to accept the situation and let bygones be bygones.

House.

The House resumed the consideration in the morning hour of the bill reported by Mr. Lynch to revive American commerce and navigation.

Mr. Lynch gave notice that he would call for a vote on it next Thursday.

Mr. Wood addressed the House, prefacing his remarks with remarks as to the great importance of the question. He corrected what he characterized as a popular error that the foreign commerce of the United States was on the decline.

It was not the foreign commerce of the United States that was decaying; it was the navigation interests of the United States that were on the decline. The mistake was to confound commerce with navigation. So far as foreign commerce was concerned, as shown by the value of imports and exports, and by their relative proportions, it was in a safe, sound, and satisfactory condition.

Shipbuilding was one of the industries of the country, and not one of the most important ones. It was a local industry. What were the causes that had led to the decline of American tonnage? The common idea was that it was attributable to the depredations of the Alabama. He admitted that had some influence, but not to the extent generally supposed.

He assigned seven general operating causes for it:—First, was the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels, and of iron for wood; second, was the economy in the reduction of tonnage, in consequence of the substitution of steam for sails, one steamer being able to do the work of three sailing vessels; third, was the over-production of ships from 1848 to 1860, stimulated by the discovery of gold in California and the trade to which it gave rise; fourth, was the influence of the navigation laws, in which respect the United States were behind all all other nations in the policy of refusing American registers to foreign-built vessels. The French steamers were bought in England; so were the Austrian vessels; so were the steamers of the Hamburg and Bremen lines. But the navigation laws of the United States, founded on the Chinese policy of exclusion, stood at the threshold of American harbors and shut out foreign-built vessels from entering under the American flag.

Mr. Lynch inquired whether the commercial marine of England and of the United States had not attained their highest point of prosperity under the very laws the gentleman was now condemning?

Mr. Wood replied in the negative, and said that the gentleman's own report answered his question. The fifth cause of the decay of American tonnage was the transfer of American vessels to foreign owners during the late war. That transfer amounted to 853,363 tons, nearly one-fourth of the aggregate tonnage of the United States.

The sixth cause was the depredations of privateers during the war. The loss by that means, however, did not exceed one hundred thousand tons. While he would hold England to a just responsibility in that matter, he would not overestimate or magnify the actual loss of tonnage. He hoped to live to see the day when England would be compelled not only to make reparation, but restitution for the wrong.

The seventh cause was the appreciation of the cost of labor and material in consequence of a depreciated currency and heavy taxation, causing a large difference in the cost of the building and sailing of ships. The bill as reported did not reach the causes. It was only a little soothing syrup to ship builders.

The first section was to allow a drawback or rebate of duties on shipbuilding materials. But why did not the authors of the bill vote to put those materials on the free list? The second section, which allowed ships' stores to be shipped free of duty, he had no objection to. The third section, which proposed to pay premiums on all vessels engaged in the foreign trade, would take from the public treasury ten millions a year.

There were portions of the bill which he could not vote for, and there were portions of it which he could support. But if the bill was passed to-day it could not possibly add anything to the revival of the American shipbuilding interests of this country. The disease was greater and deeper than the minds of the committee appeared to be able to comprehend and fathom. The specific proposed was but a nostrum. It might palliate or temporarily stimulate, but that was all.

In his opinion the true remedies were to be found, first, in a very general revival of trade founded on a sound basis with a specie payment currency, the abolition of the internal taxes, and a greater public and private economy; second, in new avenues of foreign commerce; third, in the readmission to American registry of the American vessels which sought the protection of a foreign flag during the war; fourth, in the modification of the navigation laws, so as to admit foreign-built vessels to American registry either free of duty or on payment of a moderate duty on tonnage; fifth, in the allowance of a drawback of duty on ship-building materials; sixth, in allowing ship stores to be taken out of bond for foreign voyages; seventh, in exempting tonnage from all taxes other than by the Federal Government; eighth, in the granting of moderate compensation by way of postage on mails; and ninth, in favoring American bottoms in the imposition of tariff duties, so as to discriminate in their favor on all foreign merchandise imported.

Mr. Washburn (Wis.) favored generally the bill as reported by the committee, and ascribed the decay of American shipping principally to the unfriendly course of Great Britain in the matter of Rebel privateers, and gave notice to the lobby that no scheme of subsidies would pass this Congress.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam	40½
Con. Stock	102	Western Union Tele	33
do. scrip	97¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	56½
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	23¼	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	66½
Ph. and Rea. R	104½	Mil. & St. Paul R. pref.	81¾
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	99¾	Adams Express	66¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	107½	Wells, Fargo & Co	15
Chi. and N. W. com.	81¾	United States	44¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90¾	Gold	114⅞
Chi. and R. I. R.	121¾	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	94¾		

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—Cotton dull and nominally 23c. Flour quiet, but no quotable change. Wheat—Maryland, $1 50@1 60; Pennsylvania dull at $1 35. Western, $1 28@1 32. Corn—White lower at $1 20@1 22; yellow dull at $1 16. Oats firm at 65c. Mess Pork firm at $30. Bacon active and firm; rib sides, 17c.; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard quiet at 17¼c. Whisky firm at $1 10@1 11.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Cotton dull and drooping; sales 1000 bales middling upland at 23½c. Flour—State, $4 75@5 75; Ohio, $5 05@6 10; Western, $4 75@6 30; Southern dull. Wheat quiet and nominally lower. Corn unchanged. Oats steady. Beef steady. Pork firm; new mess, $29 95@30. Lard dull at 16@16½c. in barrels. Whisky nominal at $1 10.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$200 Sch N 6s '82	58	100 sh Penna R.	b60. 56¼
$117 50 do.	57	10 do.	56¼
$500 City 6s, New.	102¾	10 do.	*56¾
$100 do.	102¾	100 sh Read R.	c. 52 44
$5000 do.	102¾	200 do.	s5. 52 54
$1000 W Jer R 6s	92	100 do.	s30. 52½
$1000 C & A m 6s, 89	93¾	100 do.	s60. 51¾
$5000 C & Am 6s, 83	90¾	20 do.	52¾
$2000 Leh Gold L	94	100 do.	s2d. 52 44
13 sh Leh Val	57	100 do.	52¾
6 do.	57	200 sh Sch Nav	6¾
44 do.	57		

SECOND BOARD.

$2100 City 6s, New.	102¾	39 sh Leh V R.	57
500 sh Reading R.	52¾	100 sh Sch N P.	b60. 16½
100 do.	b5. 52¾	13 sh Penna R.	56¾
2 sh Manuf Bk	31	3 do.	56¾
100 sh O C & A R. R	42¾	20 do.	56¾

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7 00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7 35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1 15, 3 30, and 5 20 P. M., for Abington.

1 45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2 30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3 20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4 15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5 00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8 00 and 11 30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10 35 A. M.; 2 15, 5 05, and 8 25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8 25 A. M., 4 40 and 7 05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7 30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9 20 and 11 20 A. M., 3 10 and 9 45 P. M.

Abington at 2 35, 4 25, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8 30 A. M. and 7 00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6 30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9 30 A. M. and 8 10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE,

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO

NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

Masonic Hall,

1 tf G. RENTON THOMPSON, Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Reconstruction of the French "Left"

The English Theatrical Fund.

Southern Methodist Conference

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The English Theatrical Fund.

LONDON, May 17.—The weather to-day is delightful, with a slight breeze from the west.

The Theatrical Fund dinner was given at St. James' Hall last night. The Prince of Wales presided. Among the distinguished guests present were the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Carrington, Lord Lennox, Nawaub of Bengal, and others.

It was understood that Charles Dickens was to be the orator of the evening, but he was obliged to be absent. The Prince of Wales in his speech paid a high tribute to the theatrical professional, and closed by urging the claims of the charitable object of the meeting.

John Baldwin, Buckstone, and Dion Boucicault followed with humorous speeches. The meeting did not adjourn till a late hour.

The French Party of the Left.

PARIS, May 17.—The party of the Left Centre, to which belonged three ministers who have just resigned, is to be immediately reconstructed. The new Cabinet is viewed with considerable astonishment and no little dissatisfaction.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—Arrived out, steamships Austrian, Virginia, Tripoli, and City of Antwerp.

St. Christopher Columbus.

ROME, May 17.—The canonization of Christopher Columbus is contemplated.

The Greek Brigands.

PARIS, May 17.—The French Government has officially notified Greece that if the brigands capture Frenchmen the ransom must be paid by Greece.

The Neapolitan Insurgents.

FLORENCE, May 17.—The entire reduction and submission of the Neapolitan insurgents is reported to the War Office this morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet in Session.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The usual Tuesday Cabinet session was not held to-day, by reason of all business requiring consideration at this time having been transacted at the special meeting held yesterday.

Aid for Indian Captives.

The bill which recently passed Congress appropriating $2500 each out of any fund belonging to the Kiowa Indians to Helen and Heloise Lincoln, who were captured by that tribe some years ago, became a law to-day without the President's signature.

Naval Orders.

Lieut. W. R. Randall is detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the Saugus; Ensign Charles J. Newton from the Michigan, and ordered to duty in the Pacific fleet; Surgeon George W. Woods from the Jamestown, and ordered to the receiving-ship Independence; Lieut. Charles A. Schelky is ordered to the receiving-ship Ohio; Ensigns H. M. Salmon and N. H. Barnes to the Onward; and Ensign Thos. H. Stearns to the St. Marys.

Army Orders.

The resignation of Paymaster John W. Smith, U. S. A., has been accepted.

Acting Assistant Surgeon H. T. Tiderman is relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona and ordered to New Mexico.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Mass Meeting at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 17.—One of the largest mass meetings ever held in this city took place last night, under a call for citizens of all classes, colors, and political parties, to inaugurate a movement for retrenchment and reform in the State Government. This was the first occasion in which there has been a cordial political commingling of the white and colored citizens of Charleston.

The officers of the meeting as well as the speakers were both white and black. A mixed delegation was appointed to represent Charleston in a Reform Convention to be held in Columbia on July 15, to which the other counties are invited to send delegates. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

General Conference of the M. E. Church.

MEMPHIS, May 17.—A large number of reports of committees of no general importance were introduced and laid over.

The memorials from Louisville and St. Louis in reference to the removal of the Book Concern were reported back for action.

After a lengthy discussion they were withdrawn, the Baltimore delegation insisting on its removal to that city in a protracted debate, during which Dr. Bond, of Baltimore, intimated that the Book Concern, like an old ship, if moved would fall to pieces; that its condition would not bear investigation, which was repelled by Drs. Bedford and Green. The whole question was finally referred to a special committee of nine.

FROM NEW YORK.

Smuggled Diamonds.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A Swiss, name unknown, who was agent for Wheeler & Wilson at Rio Janeiro, was arrested yesterday evening by Custom House Inspectors Chalker and Hastings, at No. 26 East Thirty-fifth street, with $100,000 of smuggled diamonds in his possession. He was last evening brought before U. S. Commissioner Betts and held in $50,000 bail, which was furnished, it is said, by Wheeler & Wilson.

The Government officials tried to hush the matter up, and United States District Attorney Phelps, who has charge of the case, at first boldly denied that any smuggler had been arrested, and then refused to give any information about it, on the ground that the interests of the public required that it should be kept secret.

FROM THE STATE.

Funeral of Hon. C. L. Ward.

TOWANDA, Pa., May 17.—The funeral of the late Hon. C. L. Ward, of Towanda, Pa., took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

—A Western girl has evinced her prejudices against a doctor by twenty-two attempts to burn his house.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Morton Against Ferry.

A Test of Loyalty.

The New York Election.

The Proceedings of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Morton and Ferry Have a Tilt.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A sharp encounter took place in the Senate to-day between Mr. Morton, of Indiana, and Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, on the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment. Ferry made a strong argument in favor of a general amnesty, and attacked the position of Morton, who in reply charged Ferry with attempting to justify the Rebellion and throw obloquy on the memory of the Union soldiers who fell opposing it.

The Navy Perquisites.

A delegation of naval officers was before the Appropriation Committee to-day, asking that the thirty-three per cent. heretofore paid them in addition to their salaries be continued. The committee signified the impossibility of getting any such measure through the House.

The Naval Bill.

The House is proceeding with the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, and is making good progress.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

He hoped that where Congress could legislate for the benefit of American shipping without injury to other interests, it would do so. The removal of duty from shipbuilding materials could harm no American interests. On that portion of the bill he hoped there would be entire unanimity. The right to collect tonnage duty was clear and unquestioned, and if Congress determined to appropriate the moneys so collected to the aid of American shipping, it was nobody's business; but subsidies to new lines were impracticable.

No proper subsidy bill to new lines could pass, and no subsidy bill in which there was a big joe certainly would pass. If the interests of American shipping could be promoted by a system of discriminating duties, he would say abrogate at once your commercial treaties, and discriminate in favor of American bottoms. But that policy would be followed by retaliation on the part of other nations. He hoped this bill would pass with such amendments as might be deemed proper, and then, if other measures could be proposed to favor the same object, they might be reported and acted on afterwards. The bill went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Hill introduced a joint resolution donating four condemned cannon and fifty cannon balls to the Soldiers' Monument Association of Morris county, N. J. Referred.

Mr. Julian asked leave to present two petitions of W. Hazlings, making charges of misbehaviour and misconduct against Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Ogden Hoffman, Judge *de facto* of the United States for the District of California, and praying that articles of impeachment be presented against them.

Mr. Banks objected, and Mr. Julian thereupon presented them under the new rule, and had them referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Porter, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill removing political disabilities from Isaac H. Christian, of Charles City county, Virginia. Passed.

Mr. Hotchkiss introduced a bill for the reorganization of the judicial districts of the State of New York. Referred.

Mr. Roots introduced a bill to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to grant Texas lands thereto. Referred.

The House at 2 40 went into Committee